COSMOGRAPHIE
OR,
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Whole WORLD,
Repreſented (by a more exact and certain Diſcovery) in the Excellencies of its Scituation, Commodities, Inhabitants, and HISTORY:
OF
Their Particular and Diſtinct Governments, Religions, Arms, and Degrees of Honour uſed amongſt Them.

Enlarged with very many and rare Additions.

Very delightful to be read in ſo ſmall a Volum.

Pſal. 24. 1. *The Earth is the Lords and the Fulneſs thereof.*

By *ROBERT FAGE* Eſquire.

London, Printed by *H. B.* for *John Overton* at the *White-Horſe* without *Newgate*, at the corner of the Little *Old Bayly*, near the *Fountain* Tavern, 1671.

TO THE READER.

WE are ſo much Strangers to the *World*, that we know not *Our Selves*, hat Great Maxime and Sen-ence of Divinity, *Know thy Self*, eing from no other Cauſes de-ucible, than the ſcantling and arrow Conceits of the Univerſe. Men reckon themſelves by the Poſſeſſions and Revenues of a Mannor or two, and take them-

ſelves to be the *Grand Seignieurs* of the World, when compared with this Grand Machine, they are like *Atomes* in the Sun-ſhine of Worldly Felicity. I could wiſh every man could abridge His Ambition, as the Deſcribers of the World have Epitomized their Diſcovery, and Govern themſelves by the Example of its Hiſtory; which is here truly and compendiouſly recited. Wherein we may ſee how near a piece the two Globes are; and that which we call the New World, is no Changeling from the Old, War and Strife being as natural there as among us.

I confeſs I am no *Atlas* to undertake the Burden of this Enterprize, but the Pleaſure of it

(as is usual with desperate Lovers) invited me to the difficulty; and to commend it, as a Picture, or every mans Looking-glass, which I have thought fit to contract, in its Representation to the Model of our Time and Leisure, and by its meer shadow onely, shew its great Self and its Magnificence.

Whatever this Endeavour is, I do not doubt but of its kind acceptance, 'tis *Parvum in Magno*, and layes open the whole Magazine of the Earth, as to its Puissance, Government, Productions, Manufactures, Merchandises, &c. its present State, Policy, & Friendships, never before attempted in any one Volume, but now in this Manual. There is Truth and Rarity in it as to Generals, beyond the attainment

ment of the *Pen* (it being the Felicity of the *Needle*; and the capacious Compaſs fully and clearly to inveſtigate and diſcloſe every particular) which will merit pardon for

Yours,

R. F.

Reader

Reader,

THis is to advertiſe thee, that the Pricks, which are graven upon the m Land are ſet to diſtinguiſh and di-de the three quarters of the World, viz. urope, Aſia, and Africa, one from e other, as by near obſervation you may rceive; and that the pricks upon the ater or Ocean, are the Traces of that urſe which Sir Francis Drake made his ſurrounding the World. A Glo-us and no leſs fortunate Adventure, ording Poſterity the Pleaſure and ofit of perſuing his diſcovery both in lity and imagination, ſuch as is exhi-ed in this Map to which we refer you.

A Vale.

A NEW AND ACCVRAT MAP O

The Heaveus and Elements

1. The first movable Heaven
2. The Christalline Heaven
3. Leo
4. Saturne Coulde not & drey
5. Jupiter hott & dry
6. Mars hott & dry
7. The Sunne hott & dry
8. Venus Could & moyst
9. Mercury cold & moyst
10. The Moone Could & moyst
- FYR
- AER
- EARTH
- WATER

Mercury Benevolent from Venus
Venus Benevolent Copper
Mars Benevolent Iron
Jupiter Benevolent Tynne
Saturne Benevolent Leade
Leo Malevolent Gould
Christalline Heaven Malevolent Quicksilver

S^r Fraunc^s Drake

THE NORTH FROZEN

NORTH

M^r John Davis discover this Tract 1580.

THE TEMPERATE ZONE

NORTH

America was first discoverd by Chr: Columbus. 1492.

Antick Circle

C Mendocino
Terra de Montanes
C Mendocino
Bad S Miguel
Bad S Pedro
Serra nevada dela Calefra
I Tres los Jemes
Costa triste
Laguna de los Tiburones
Bad Bagos
R d Tomatlan
C Baco
Costa de Perc os
Costa de Calinas
Terra Frota
C Mondo

AMERICA OR MEXI

CANA

S^r Fr: Drack

The Tropick of Cancer

MAR DEL ZUR

I de Coralas
Baixos de S Barth
I d S Petro
M^r Th candish
I Vesinas
I Nadadores
I d Paxaros
Barbudos
Los Iardinos d
Villao
Lanublada
Rey Coromedo
S Clement
I de Pararos
I de Sointos
S Marcos
California
New Spaine
The Golf of Mexico
Hope advanced C Philips
Nova Albion
Port Nelson
This West mediterranean Sea was first found by M^r Hudson
Hudsons Bay
Buttons Bay
Tres Isles
Ids Cras

The Aequinoctial Line

THE OCEAN

Flies Iland
An Ile without ground
Dogs Iland
Water land
Horne Ilands
Cocos Iland
The Iland of good Hoop
Traytors Iland

PERU

The Tropick of Capricorn

THE PACIFICK SEA

S^r Francis Drake passed these straits Ano. 1578. and M^r T: Candish. 1586.

The straits of Magellan

P OF THE WORLD Drawne according

WATER

EA

EN ZONE

THE TEMPERATE ZONE

The North Hemi spheare

Pisces
Aquarius
Aries
Andromeda
Capricornus
Perseus
Auriga
Cygnus
Cepheus
Aquila
Sagittarius
Gemini
Ursa major
Lyra
Hercules
Cancer
Serpentarius
Bootes
Serpens
Libra
Leo
Virgo

GREN LAND
Friſland
Hals Cape
Desolation
Straits
Hudsons ſtreit
Davis
MAR
DEL
NORT
Septcitez
Virginia
Virginian Sea
The Golf of Mexico
Florida
Hesperides or Gorgons Ilas now Islas de C Verde
SOUTH AMERICA
OR PERU
Timbiria
Guiana
Amazones
Abrolhos
R Grand
R S Domingo
R S Augustin
A Trinidada
I S Barbara
Tou cumania
CHILIANA
La Maire straits
of Magellan
The South

THE ATLANTICK SEA
Brazil
Barbarie
Tibeboli
Negros
THE WESTERNE OCEAN
I S Matheo
I S Helena
I Ascension
I Martin vaz
Tristan da cunha
Northerne
Climat

WORLD Drawne according to the Ief

EARTH

The North Hemi spheare

The South Hemispheare

TEMPERATE ZONE

TORRID ZONE

Northerne Climats

Houres of the longest

THE ATLANTICK SEA

THE WESTERNE OCEAN

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Island

Septcitez

Hesperides or Gorgons Ilas now Islas de C Verde

Azores or Western Iles

Tayall

Fayal

Pico

Flores

Corvo

Graciosa

Terceira

S. Michiel

S. Maria

Barbarie

Numidia

Algiers

Tripoli

Tunis

Egypt

Nigritia

Zanfara

Benin

Biafra

Congo

Angola

Guinea

Mina

Arabia

Persia

Ethiopia

Abyssines

Nubia

Zaara

Zahara

Barca

Goa

Cape of Good Hope

Goncola Alvara

Tristan de cunha

Between y Islands of S: Laur and the Numerous Islan there is a vehement ebb and flowing of the sea towards y east and west

The Countrie of Parrots

Brazil

Peru

Guiana

Trinidada

Amazones

Rio de la Plata

Rio Grande

Rio de S Francisco

Rio de S Augustin

Rio de S Barbara

Rio de S Catarina

Rio de S Vincente

Rio de S Bernardo

Rio de la Trinidad

Rio de Amana

Rio Cassipura

Rio de Maragnon

Rio Grande de los Amazones

Rio de Wia

Rio Caurore

Rio de Abrolhos

Rio Grand

Rio de S Domingo

Rio de S Augustino

Rio de Anagado

Rio de S Francisco

Rio Real

Rio de Tinaré

Rio de Camana

Rio de Gurira

Rio de Ginge

Rio de Caribba

Rio de Bisseo

Rio de Seabo

Rio de Rio Dorce

Rio de Fingana

Rio de Folor

Rio de Baixo

Rio de Fernambuc

Rio de Tassidas

Rio de Tabatinga

Rio de Tapicoro

Rio de Parnaiba

Rio de Cosmi

Rio de Sabara

Rio de Real

Rio de Camana

Rio de Tinaré

lest and Late Discoueries: Anno Dom: 1665

A figure of the Spheare

A Figure to prove y^e Spherical roundne of the Sea

Mr Thomas Candish

NORTH

THE TARTARIAN SEA

Straits of Anian

Gilolo

Mindanao

New Guinea

THE INDIAN SEA

MARE LANTCHIDOL

Beach HOLLANDIA

NOVA

THE SOUTHERNE

THE CHINENSIS OCEAN

PERSIA

ARABIA

JAPAN

Mr Th. Candish

The South part of the Globe is as yet much unknowne, being all most ye third part them off: certaine sea-coasts excepte which rather shew there is a land: then discryve either land people or cou dities:

These regions are very great as appears by ye writings of M. Paul the Venetian and Ludovicus Vertomanus

NORTH

Discovered by Chr. Columbus. 1492

THE TEMP

AMERICA OR MEXI

CANA

MAR DEL ZUR

THE OCEAN

The Tropick of Cancer

The Aequinoctial Line

The Tropick of Capricorn

THE TEMPERATE ZONE

THE SOUTH FROZEN ZONE

SOUTH

MAGALLANICA

PERU

THE PACIFICK SEA

Artick Circle

C Mendocino

Terra de Monteres

C Negado

C Dunia

R d S Miguel

R d S Petro

Serra nevada dita Calera

C Baco

Costa de Porcos

Costa de Calina

Terra Preta

C Nonho

Rey Coromedo

S Clement

I de Pararos

I de Sointas

S Martin

California

New Spain

The Golf of Mexico

Hope advanced

C Philips

Hubberts hope

Buttons Bay

port Nelson

This West mediterranean Sea was first found by Mr Hudson

Hudsons Bay

Virginia

Florida

Baixos de S Barth

I de Coralas

Los Iardinos

I Vessinas

I Nadadores

I d Paxaros

Barbudos

I d S Petro

M. Th Candish

Ulloa

Lanublada

Id S Cruz

Flies Iland

An Ile without ground

Dogs Iland

Water land

Hornse Ilands

Cocos Iland

Traytors Iland

The Iland of good Hoop

Tres Isles

The straits of Magellan

Sr Francis Drake passed these straits Ano. 1578. and Mr T: Candish. 1586.

Ferdinadus Magellanus

The Eclipse of the Sunne :

London printed and are to be sould by Peter Stent a

MAR

DEL

NORT

SO UTH

AM ERICA

THE

WESTERNE

OCEAN

The North Hemi spheare

The South Hemispheare

ATLAN TICK SEA

ZONE

THE TEMPERATE ZONE

FIRE

Hesperides or Gorgons Ites now Islas de C Verde

Septcitez

Virginia

The Golf of Mexico

Davis Straits

Hudsons strait

Desolation

Newfound lande

New Brit

Virginian Sea

Florida

Cuba

Hispaniola

Barbada

Trinidad

Amana

Caribana

Paguana

Amazonia

Peru

Guaira

Chi li ana

Toumania

Tucuman

Paraguay

Brasil

Rio de la Plata

Terra de Fuego

Magellan

La Maires straits

The Ile of Bernardo

Antarctick Circle

Azores Iles

Fiores

Corvo

Tercera

Tayall

Western

Canaria

Barbarie

Guinea

Mina

Benin

Congo

Angola

Monomotapa

Abrolhos

R Grand

R S Domingo

R S Augustin

A Trinidada

I S Helena

I Ascension

I S Matheo

I d Anoba

I de Principe

C das Palmas

C Verde

C Blanco

Aries

Taurus

Gemini

Cancer

Leo

Virgo

Libra

Scorpio

Sagittarius

Capricornus

Aquarius

Pisces

Aries

Orion

Canis major

Argus

Hydra

Corvus

Crater

Centaurus

Lupus

Ara

Pavo

Grus

Piscis Austr

Eridanus

Canis minor

Cassiopea

Andromeda

Perseus

Cetus

Pegasus

Triangulum

Aquila

Delphinus

Sagitta

Cygnus

Lyra

Hercules

Ophiuchus

Serpentarius

Corona Borealis

Bootes

Ursa Major

Ursa Minor

Draco

Cepheus

Camelopardalus

Auriga

Perseus

Pegasus

Andromeda

Triangulum

Aries

Taurus

Gemini

Cancer

Leo

Virgo

Libra

Scorpio

Sagittarius

Capricornus

Aquarius

Pisces

Aries

Tristan de cunha

Goncola

Southerne

1 Clim. 2 Clim. 3 Clim. 4 Clim. 5 Clim. 6 Clim. 7 Clim. 8 Clim. 9 Clim.

ent at y^e white horse in guilt-spurr Street without Nen

The North Hemi spheare

TORRIDA ZONE

TEMPERATE ZONE

The South Hemispheare

MAR DEL NORT

THE WESTERNE OCEAN

ATLANTICK SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

THE

Hesperides or Gorgons Ilas now Islas de C Verde

Asores Iles

Fiores

Corvo

Fayall or Western

Terceira

Gratiosa

S Jorge

S Michiel

S Maria

I dd Pico

Septcitez

S Vincenti

S Antoine

S Lucia

I Brava

I d'Fogo

S Tiago

S Bernardo

C Blanco

C Verd

Barbaria

Tripoli

Egypt

Arabia

Nubia

Abex

Guinea

Benin

Biafra

Media

Barco

Congo

Angola

Zanfara

Nigar

Zaara

Zahara

Barca

Fez

Tremisen

Tunis

Algiers

THE TARTARIAN SEA

Straits of Anian

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THE SOUTHERNE UNKNOWNE LAND

NOVA Landt van Leeuwin

Maletur Kingdom

The South part of the Globe is as yet much vnknowne, being all most ye third part there-off: certaine sea-coasts excepted which rather shew there is a land: then discrye either land people or commodities:

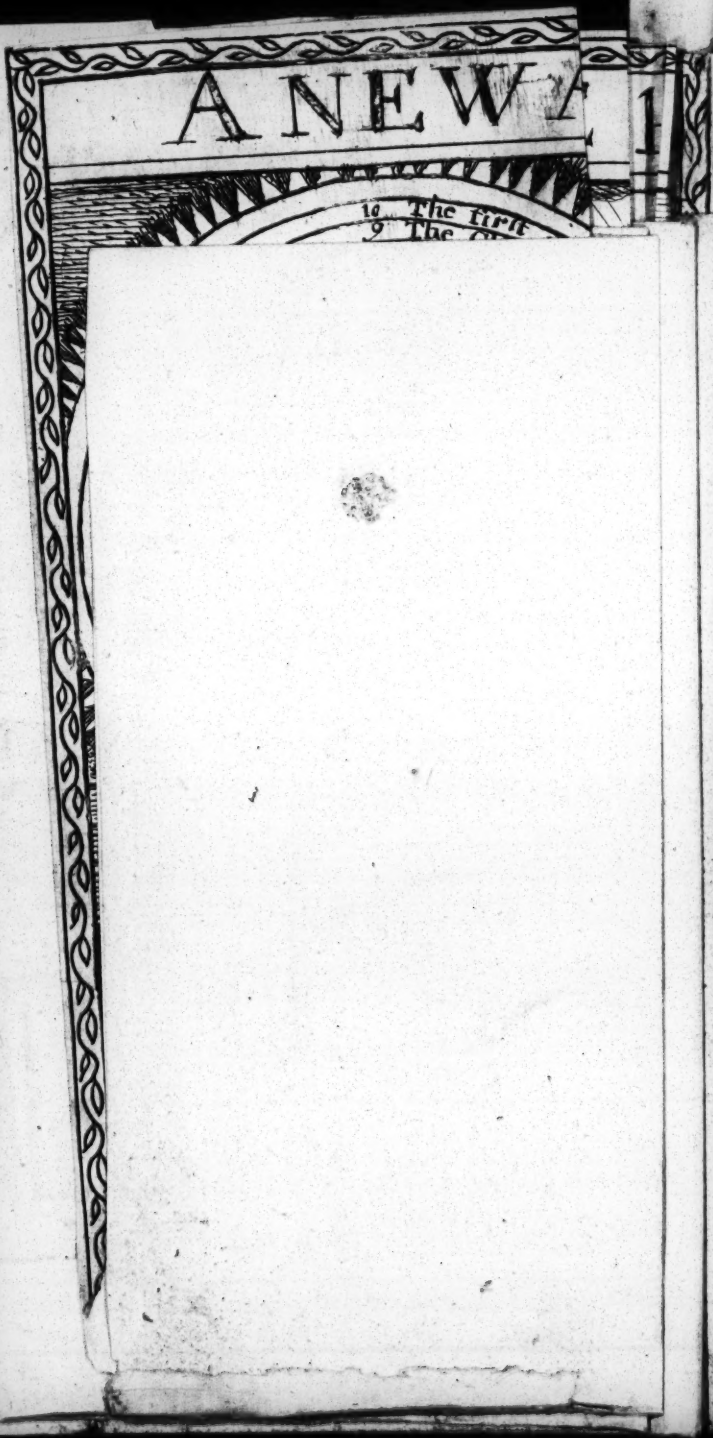
These regions are very great as appears by ye writings of S. Paul the Venetian and Ludovicus Vartomanus

oliverus VanderNoort

The Eclipse of the Moone:

AIRE

SOUTH


ANEW
1
1 The first
9 The

A DESCRIPTION OF The Whole WORLD.

WITH

Rules for the uſe of the GLOBES, and underſtanding of MAPS.

THE *Heavens declare the Glory of God, and the Firmament ſheweth the work of his hands*, Pſal. 19. 1. In the Creation of which and the whole Earth, and Sea, and all things therein contained, of meer nothing within the compaſs of ſix dayes; and in this wiſe and gracious ordering and guiding of all things, is abundantly ſet forth his infinite, and unutterable wiſdom, power, greatneſs, and goodneſs: His end herein is firſt and cheifly for his own glory, *The Lord made all things for himſelf*, Prov. 16. And ſecondly, mens happineſs, unto whom

the dominion of all things was under God committed, *Gen*, 1. *Psal.* 8. 6.

That men may come therefore to some understanding thereof, I shall first speak of the Heavenly and of the Earthly Globes, and several matters incident thereunto. Then shall also make a brief description of the four parts of the Earth, and the Countries in each part, the several Religions professed in them with the varieties of Trade and Commodities therein, never yet set forth in a Treatise of this nature.

The whole world therefore is divided into two parts, Etherial or Cœlestial, and Elementall. Of which there are two Globes accordingly, the Heavenly and the Earthly. Now a Globe is a proportionable representation of the Heavens or of the Earth; the Etherial, Cœlestial, or heavenly part doth compass the Terrestial or Earthly, and containeth the ten upper Spheres, or neerest unto the Earth, 1 the *Moon*, 2 *Mercury*, 3 *Venus*, 4 the *Sun*, 5 *Mars*, 6 *Iupiter*, 7 *Saturn*, 8 the starry Firmament, 9 the *Crystalline* heaven having no stars at all, 10 the *Primum mobile* or first mover, containing all the rest within it, and moving from the east to the west, carrying all with it in violence all the other Spheres. The rest of the Spheres have contrary motions, every one in his kind, though far slower than the other, and the motions are contrary from the west to the east; and so are carried about oftentimes by

ſt mover, before they make one perfect revo-
cion in themſelves.

The Cryſtaline or ninth Sphere his motion is
moſt inſenſible, and is called the Trembling
otion performed (according to the opinion of
ter Aſtronomers) in four thouſand nine hun-
ed years.

The eight Sphere being the Starry Firmament,
ſeven thouſand years, the Sphere of *Saturn* in
irty years, of *Inpiter* in twelve years, *Mars* in
o years, the Sun paſſeth the Zodiack in three
ndred ſixty five dayes, *Venus* ends her courſe
ſomewhat more then a year, *Mercury* holds
ual pace with the Sun, and the Moon courſeth
out the Heavens once every eight and twenty
yes.

Thus much for the Cœleſtial or heavenly part
the world, wherein *I* ſhall need ſay nothing of
e Religion of Angels, and the ſpirits of juſt men
de perfect, ſeeing it is manifeſt enough to e-
ry one, that there they keep their firſt eſtate;
e Religion alſo of the fallen Angels (who are
d by many to be thruſt out of Heaven, and to
de in the Air, whereupon *Sathan* is called
Prince of the Air, Ephe. 2. 2.) is ſo notorious
enmity againſt God, and all manner of wick-
neſs; that poor man is more ſentinent of ſor-
w, for their tentations, then furniſhed
th words to epreſs their wickedneſs to the
.

The Elemental part of the World is fourfold;

Earth, Water, Air, Fire, as may be ſeen in th
round Figure of the frame of the heavens and
lements one within another; the inmoſt a
middlemoſt circle containing earth and water i
termixed together; the next three Regions
the Air; and immediately above that Orb is t
Element of fire: all which you may eaſily diſce
by their ſeveral names in their proper place
And thus much ſhall ſuffice to have ſpoken of
Globe of the whole VVorld.

I ſhall now ſpeak firſt generally and brie
of the Globe of the whole Earth, and things in
dent thereunto: then more particularly of
ſeveral parts thereof, and every remarkab
Country in each part, as I promiſed in the b
ginning.

The Globe of the Earth therefore is defined
be a ſpherical body proportionably compoſed
Earth and VVater, the two parts thereof.

The parts of the Earth are either real or im
ginary.

The real parts are either Continents or Iſlan
A Continent is a great quantity of Land not i
terlaced or ſeparated by the Sea, wherein ma
Kingdomes and Principalities are contained;
Europe, *Aſia* *Africa*, and *America*.

An Iſland, called in Latin *inſula quaſi in ſ*
is a part of the Earth environed round with V
ter; as *Brittain*, *Iava*, St. *Laurence Iſle*, *B*
moodes.

Now theſe again are ſub divided into a Pe
inſu

nſula ; Iſthumus, and a Promontory. A peninſu-
a is ſuch a tract of Land, which being almoſt in-
compaſſed round by VVaters, is nevertheleſs joy-
ned to the firm land by ſome little Iſthumus, as
Peloponeſus, *Taurica*, *Cymbrica*, and *Parvana*.

An Iſthumus is a little narrow Neck of Land
which joyneth any peninſula to the Continent; as
he ſtraits of *Dariene* in *Peru*, and *Corinth* in
Greece.

A Promontory is ſome high mountain which
hooteth hit ſelf into the Sea, the utmoſt end of
which is called a *Cape*: as that great *Cape* of good
ope; and *Cape Verde* in *Africa*, *Cape Gomerie* in
Aſia, and that of St. *Michaels* mount in *Corn-
all*, the North *Cape* in *Norway*, and divers o-
hers.

There are alſo other real parts of the Earth,
s Mountains, Valleys, Fields, Plains, VVoods, and
he like.

The other general part of the Globe is the wa-
er divided into the Ocean. Secondly, the Sea.
hirdly, the Straights. Fourthly, Creeks.

The Ocean is the general collection of all wa-
ers, which invironeth the whole world on every
de.

The Sea is part of the Ocean, to which we can-
ot come, but through ſome ſtrait, as the Medi-
rranean Sea, the Baltick Sea, and the like.

Theſe two take their names either from the
djacent places, as the Britiſh Ocean, the Ger-
an ſea, the Atlantick ſea, and the like: Or from

the first Discoverer, as the *Magellanick* sea, For *bushers* Straits; or from some remarkeable acci dent, as the Red-sea from the red colour of th Sands, and the like.

Thirdly, a Straight is a part of the Ocean, re strained within narrow bounds, and opening way to the sea, as the Straights of *Gibralter*, *Helle spont*, *Anian*.

Fourthly, a Creek is a crooked shore, thrurs ing forth as were two arms, to embrace and a fectionately to hold the Sea, as the *Adriatick Per sian*, and *Corinthian* Creek. Hitherto belong Ri vers, Brooks and Fountains, engendred of con gealed Air in the Earths concavities, and seconde by Sea-waters, creeping through hidden crannie thereof.

Thus much of the real parts of the Earth in gene ral.

The compass of the whole Earth is cast by o latest learned Geographers, twenty one thousan six hundred English miles, which we thus com pute. We see by continued experience, that th Sun for every degree in the heavens, gains sixt miles upon the Earth towards his circuit round and after three hundred sixty degrees returne to the same point in respect of us as before was. Add the number of sixty so oft, and yo will find the account the same, and so by pro portion of the circumference to the Diamete which is, *tripla sesqui septima*, the same whic twenty two hath to seven.

We may count likewiſe the Earths thickneſs to
e center: The whole Diameter by rule being
s than a third part of the circuit, That in the
oportion to twenty one thouſand ſix hundred,
ill be ſix thouſand eight hundred ſeventy two,
lf the number will reach the middle of the
orld, and that is, three thouſand four hundred
irty ſix, being conſidered with great exactneſs,
the meaſure of ſuch a great bulk as the Earth
, can eaſily be taken and comprehended.

Geographers attribute unto the Earth five cir-
Rules.

The firſt is the Equinoctial; when the Sun in
is courſe is come thereunto, about the eleventh
March and *September*, the day and the night are
equal length through the whole earth. It is
ſo termed the Equator, and by the Seafaring
en the middle Line: becauſe it divideth the
rth into two equal parts, of which the one ly-
h towards the north, the other towards the
uth, and becauſe it is in the middeſt between
wo Poles of the world, one in the north, the
ther in the ſouth. The ſecond circle is called
Tropick of of the Crabb, becauſe when the
n is come thither about the tenth *June*, it
turneth by little and little unto the Equator.
nd then unto them that dwell on the north-
de of the Equator, is the day longeſt; and ſhor-
ſt to them that dwell on the ſouth-ſide
ereof. This circle is diſtinct from the Equi-
octial twenty three Degrees, three Mi-

nutes

nutes and an half, Northward.

The third is called the *Tropick* of Capricor because the *Sun* being come thereto on the e venth of *December*, turneth his courſe backwa to the *Equator*; and then contrariwiſe, to the who live on the north of the Equator is the ſhorteſt, and longeſt to them on the ſouth ther of; it is diſtant from the Equinoctial ſouthwa twenty three degrees, thirty one minutes and half.

The fourth is called the Arctickcircle; the fi the Antartick; of which the one is diſtant twen three degrees, thirty one minutes and an h from the north pole; the other juſt ſo many fro the ſouth pole. And are deſcribed by the revol tion of heaven from the poles of the Zodiac which is the Sun. *Mercator* the antient Aſtron mer underſtood by the Arctickcircle not one that aforeſaid, but alſo every circle whoſe h Diameter anſwereth to the pole in any pla whatſoever, and containeth, according to the A titude of every Country, certain Stars, whi never ſet, but alwayes are above the Earth; that in all regions differing in Latitude, this cir is diverſe, as alſo is the Antartick. Now the fo leſſer circles, the two Tropicks and polar circle do fully port the Earth into five Zones, that is ſay Girdles, becauſe they compaſs, like Bands, t round Globe of the Earth. The firſt of the Zones lyeth under the Artick or north circl and is called the cold north Zone; the ſeco

lye

lyeth under the Antartick or ſouth circle, and is called the cold ſouth Zone; the third is ſituate in the middle between the two Tropicks called the torched Zone; the fourth lyeth under that which is between the north circle and the Tropick of *Cancer*, and is called the temperate north Zone; the fifth alſo is under that ſpace which is between the Tropick of Capricorn and the ſouth circle and is called the temperate ſouth Zone.

Now to underſtand rightly the ſituation of Countries, their Longitude and Latitude accoſting to the mind of Geographers is to be known. The Latitude of places which with the height of the Pole is alwayes one; beginning at the Equinoctial, is taken two manner of wayes; either towards the ſouth, or toward the north, unto the number ninety. The Longitude returned from the Meridian circle, and about the weſt Iſlands called *Carva* and *Flores*, beginning right at the Equator eaſterly, and running forwards unto the number three hundred and ſixty. As for example, *London* lyeth from the Equinoctial northward, fifty one degrees and a half, which is the Latitude; and the Longitude thereof is twenty degrees anſwering unto that degree of the Equinoctial, reckoning from the Meridian.

And now that I have breifly touched upon the Longitude and Latitude of Countries, and having often ſpoke of the Meridian and Horizon: I ſhall, I hope, not unprofitably take time in a word or two, to tell you what each of them are.

The

The Meridian is a great circle rounding th Earth from pole to pole. There are many Mer dians according to the divers places in which man liveth. But the cheif and first Meridian pa ſeth through the Iſlands Saint *Michaél* and of th *Azores*.

The Horizon is a great circle, deſigning ſo gre a ſpace of the Earth as a quick ſight can ken in open Field: the uſe of it is to diſcern the divers ſings and ſettings of the Stars.

I ſhall now ſpeak a little of the Climates, a Parallels, and then, *I* hope, I have done wi thing generally concerning the Earth.

A Climate is a ſpace of the Earth include within the ſpace of two parallels.

The uſe of them is to ſhew the difference length and ſhortneſs of dayes over all the worl as you may ſee in the midſt of every climate the number of the longeſt day in the year, und that climate; the longeſt day in one climate di ſering half an hour from the longeſt of anothe ſo that there are twenty four climates, conſiſti of forty eight parallels, ere the day come to twenty fours hours of length, which is twel hours longer then the Equinoctial day is. No under the Equinoctial Line, and thirteen degree that is, three parallels on either ſide there the dayes exceeds not the length of Twel hours, but after in every clime encreaſe th length of half an hour; and when they come forty eight parallels and twenty four climat

s I ſaid before) the dayes being then twenty
ur hours long, their increaſe is then by whole
eeks and Months, till in the twenty fourth
me about the pole, the day is full half a year
ng; and as it is thus between the Equator and the
rth pole, ſo it is between the ſaid Equator and
e ſouth pole: wherefore there are two ſorts of
imes, that is, twenty four northern, and as ma-
y ſouthern: touching the names of which and
her circumſtances, I ſhall ſay nothing here, but
ave the Reders to other more large diſcourſes,
inking this enough in a Tract of this nature to
ve ſpoken of things generally concerning the
hole earth.

The whole Earth is now divided into four parts.

Europe.	*Africa.*
Aſia.	*America.*

Of each part, and their ſeveral Regions, Em-
res, Kingdomes, Dominions, Common-wealths,
itles of honours and *Laws*, as briefly as I can,
gether alſo with their ſundry trade and com-
odities.

Europe, though the leaſt of three firſt parts
the world, nevertheleſs excelleth all other parts
worthineſs, power, renown, mũltitudes of well-
ildeo Cities, and of People skilful in all kind of
rts; alſo excelling in virtue, and the knowledge
God, better than all the riches of the world.

Through

Through the Grecian and Romane Empi retch
in it; it hath had once the Dominion over *A* iatic
and *Africa*. Mr. *Heylin* mentions in it fourte e we
mother Tongues, which I will not ſtand now erma
name. e Ri

It hath plenty of Grain, Plants, Fruits, Coa e reſt
Rivers and Fountains of admirable virtue; it nee d ſev
nothing but what may be well ſpared, as h nd C
Spices, not ſo fit for our temper; precious Jewe th *T*
the nouriſhers of vain and ſoul-deſtroying Prid flouri
and wilde Beaſts which cauſe deſerts where th e afte
breed; yet of Gold, Silver, and other Commo mini
ties it hath a part: it is divided on the Eaſt fro igned
Aſia, partly by the Rivers *Duina* and *Tunnis*, a *Fur*
partly by the Lake called *Meotis*, now tearm This
Mare de le Zabacche, *& pont Euxine*, or *M* itfuln
Maggiore. itty, i

From *Africa* it is ſevered by the midland Se s.
on the weſt and north ſide it hath the great Oc ken t
an. I ſhall follow Mr. *Heylin's* method in t w pro
deſcription of the Regions and Countries there y a
beginning with, firſt *Italy*, then going, ſecondly, n.
the *Alps*, thirdly *France*, fourthly *Spain*, fifth The
Brittain, ſixthly *Belgia*, ſeventhly *German* o oth
eightly *Denmark*, ninethly *Swetheland*, tenth s, Ta
Ruſſia, eleventhly *Poland*, twelfthly *Hungary*, th ins, F
teenthly *Sclavonia*, fourteenthly *Dacia*, and f , Gol
fifthteen *Greece*; ſpeaking of the ſeveral Iſlan nking
as they relate to ſome or other of the great the
Countries. land

Italy, the Mother of all Latine Learnin ch th
ſtretche

retcheth out eaſterly on *Aſia*, between the A-
riatick and Thuſcan *Seas*, and borders towards
he weſt upon *France*, and towards the north on
ermany, and is ſevered from thoſe Countries by
he River *Varus*, and the mountains called *Alps*,
he reſt being compaſſed with the Sea. It hath
ad ſeven kinds of Government, firſt Kings, ſe-
ond Conſuls, third Dictators, fourth Decemviri,
th Tribunes, ſixth Emperours, ſeventh Popes.
flouriſhed moſt in the time of Chriſt, and a lit-
e afterwards by means of the great and wide
minion of the mighty city of *Rome*, which then
igned as Queen of the world, over many Lands
Europe, *Aſia* and *Africa*.

This Land excelleth all the Lands of *Europe*, in
itfulneſs and pleaſantneſs, the inhabitants are
itty, induſtrious, and frugal, yet hot and laſcivi-
s. And withal the men very jealous, and that
ken to be not without cauſe. The religion there
w profeſſed, is the Popiſh religion, unto which
y are more ſtraightly kept by the Inquiſi-
n.

The chief Wares which are carried out of *Italy*
o other Countries, are Rice, Silks, Velvets, Sat-
s, Taffaties, Grogrems, Raſhes, Stamels Bum-
ins, Fuſtians, Felts, ſerving for Clokes, coſtly Ar-
Gold and Silver Thred, Allum, Galls, Venetian
king and Looking-glaſſes. It containeth at this
the Kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia*,
lands and patrimony of the Church ſo called,
ch the Pope poſſeſſeth; the great Dukedomes

of

of *Urbin* and *Tuscany*, the Common-wealths o
Venice, *Genoa*, and *Luca*, and the Estates o
Lumburdy, being the Dukedomes of *Millai*
Mantua, *Modena*, *Parma*, *Montferrat*, and th
Principality of *Piemont*; of all which I shall ob
serve somewhat.

The Kingdome of *Naples* in *Italy*, is enviro
ed on all sides with the *Adriatick*, *Ionian*, an
Tuscan Seas, excepting where it joyneth on th
west to the Lands of the Church, from which se
parated by a Line drawn from the mouth of th
River *Tronto* or *Druentus*, falling into the Adri
tick, to the spring head of *Axofenus*, it taketh
all the east of *Italy*, one thousand four hundr
sixty eight miles; it hath antiently been calle
the Kingdome of both the *Sicilies*. The fertile
place of all *Italy*, abounding in all things nece
sary for life, delight, and Physick. Hence a
also brought the Neapolitan Horses. It hath h
thirteen Princes, twenty four Dukes, twenty fi
Marquesses, ninety Earls, and nine hundred B
rons, not Titular only, but men of great Estate
It hath had twenty six Kings of several Countri
beginning first with the Norman race, and n
being in the hand of *Spain*. The disease call
now the French Pox, 'was first in all Christe
dome found here. The Arms of this Kingdo
are *Azure seme* of *Fleur de Lices*, Or, a file
three *Labels Gules*.

Its revenue is two millions and an half
Crowns, whereof twenty thousand are the Po

or his cheif Rent, and the reſt ſo exhauſted in maintaining Garriſons upon the Natives, and a ſtrong Navy againſt the Turks, that the King of *Spain* receiveth not a fourth part thereof clearly, it hath twenty Arch-biſhops, and one hundred twenty ſeven Biſhops-ſeas.

The Crown and Kingdome hath been in long diſpute between *France* and *Spain*. *Charles* the eight of *France* won and loſt it in a *Dream*, ſo tranſitory was his Poſſeſſion of it; much blood being ſpilt in the quarrel. The Duke of *Guiſe* of the family of *Lorrain*, now pretends a right to it, and hath attempted the Conqueſt of it, of late years twice, being called in by the Citizens of *Naples* in 1647. after that famous Inſurrection in the City of *Naples*, under *Maſſianello* the fiſherman, who led and commanded 100000. men at his beck and pleaſure for 14. dayes, at the end whereof, he and his mutinous Government expired, being ſuppoſed to be poyſoned by the artifice of the *Spaniard*.

In the year 1654. the ſame Duke of *Guiſſe*, having better retained in mind in the Courtſhips of the *Neapolitans*, than his own misfortunes and his promiſes made at *Madrid*. where he was kept priſoner from the time that *Naples* was reduced 1647. equipped another Fleet from that Kingdome from *Toulon* and *Marſeilles*, which narrowly eſcaped the *Engliſh* Fleet under General *Blake*, deſigned againſt it, and after much bad weather, landed and was defeated by the *Spaniſh*

Vice-roy; his Lieutenant General, Marquis *Pleſſis* being killed in the place with 2000 more and ſo the *French* were forced to re-imbarque, a the Expedition fruſtrated.

The *Spaniards* now quietly hold it from the P pacy, by a fealty Preſent, yearly, of a *White Ho* to his Holyneſs.

The Kingdom of *Sicilia* in *Italy* is ſituate u der the fourth climate; the longeſt day bei thirteen hours and an half; it ſhoots forth i the *Sea* with three Capes or Promontories.

The People are Ingenious, Eloquent, a Pleaſant, but withal very inconſtant and f of talke; they Invented *Oratory*, *Paſto Eclogues*, Hour-Glaſſes, with Military *Engi* The *Soyl* is incredibly fruitful in Wine, O Honey, Minerals of Gold, Silver, and Allu together with plenty of Salt and Sugar; th are alſo gems of Agats, and Emralds; it yei eth alſo great ſtore of the richeſt Silk, hath m excellent and delicious Fruits both for taſt colour; with abundance alſo of all ſorts of Gr Here is the Hill *Ætna*, which many have ta to be Hell, and ignorant Papiſts Purgatory; cauſe of its ſending forth flames of Fire, wh the Brimſtone there cauſeth. *It* hath many ties, Rivers, and Lakes, of which I cannot ſt to treat.

There were eight Kings of *Sicilia*, ſix of firſt whereof were called to rule. In the year thouſand two hundred eighty one, the houſ

A

Aragon governed it, and there hath ſucceeded ten Kings. It is now united to the Crown of *Spain*; the Revenue is eight hundred thouſand, ſome ſay a million of Ducats diſburſed again on the entertainment of the Vice-Roy & defence of the Iſland; the Arms are four *Pallets*, *Gules*, *Sable*, being thoſe of *Aragon* between two Flanches Argent, charged with as many *Eagles Sable*, *beaked Gules*.

It hath had ſeven Princes, four Dukes, thirteen Marqueſſes, fourteen Earls, one Viſcount, and fourty eight Barons; the People are Paſiſts, and have three Arch-biſhops, and nine Biſhops.

The *Iſland* and Kingdom of *Sardinia* in *Italy*, lieth weſt from *Sicilie* from the neareſt point, *Cape Boy*, or *Cape Bara*.

It is diſtant about two hundred miles, it is in length one hundred eighty miles, ninety in breadth, five hundred ſixty in the circuit; and is ſituate under the fourteenth Climate, the longeſt day being fourteen hours; there is neither Wolf nor Serpent, neither venemous or hurtful beaſt, but the Fox only, and a little Creature like a Spider, which will by no means endure the light of the Sun, except held by violence: Some Lakes it hath, very plentiful of Fiſh, but generally are ſo deſtitute of River-water, that they are forced to keep the rain which falls in Winter for their uſe in ſummer; by means whereof, and for that there is no paſſage for the Northern Winds, being obſtructed by the high Mountains

neer *Cape Lugudori*, the Air is generally unheal
thy, if not pestilential. The Soil is very fertile
but ill manured, well stored with all sorts of Cat
tel: the Horses hereof hot, head-strong, and har
to be broken, but will last long: the bulloc
naturally gentle, so that the Country-man do
as familiarly ride them, as they do in *Spain* o
Mules or Asses. Here is also the beast called M
frones or *Musoriones*, found in *Corsica* also, but
no other part of *Europe*; somewhat resembling
Stagg, but of so strong an hide, that it is used
the *Italians* in stead of Armour, of the skin
which carryed to *Cordava* in *Spain*, and the
dressed is made the right Cordovant Leather: al
there is an Herb whereof if one Eat, it is said th
he will dye with Laughter; the Herb being
such a poysonous nature, that it causeth
Man to die with such a convulsion of Sinew
that he seemeth to grinn, or laugh, at the ti
of his death. The People are small of stature, th
Complexion inclining unto swarthiness, rude
Manners, very slothful and rebellious, yet gi
to Hunting; their Diet mean, their Apparel
Towns Gorgeous, in Villages base; their Religi
Papistically formal, little Curious, their Cle
being counted the most illiterate and ignorant
that part of the World called Christendome;
now in the hands of the King of *Spain*, gover
by a Vice-Roy, who resides at *Calaris*, and
of necessity be a *Spaniard*, under whom are
Deputies-Governours, *Spaniards* also; infer

Offi

Officers of command may be of the natives: what profits ariſe here to the King of *Spain*, I have no where found. The Arms hereof are ſaid to be Or a croſs *Gules* betwixt four *Saracens* heads Sable curled argent. There are alſo divers ſmall Iſlands belonging thereunto, And laſtly, it hath three Arch-biſhops and fifteen Biſhops.

The Lands of the Church, or the Popes Dominions in *Italy*, lie Weſt of the Realm of *Naples*, extended North and South, from the Adriatick to the Tuſcan-Seas, bounded on the North-eaſt with the River *Trontus*, on the South-eaſt with the *Axofenus*, by which two it is parted from that Kingdom as on the North-weſt by the Rivers *Poe* and *Froro*; by which it is ſeparated from the State of *Venice*: and on the South-weſt by the River *Piſco*, by which it is divided from the modern *Tuſcany*, or the State of the *Florentine*. It is the middle of *Italy*, having in breadth from one Sea to another, above one hundred miles, and in length above three hundred miles: the land exceeding fertile, abounding with multitudes of people, ſeldome conſumed with Wars: they are good husbands for their ground, but no Tradeſmen for Manufactures: there have been fifteen *Exarches* of *Ravenna* in *Romandiola*: which Province became wholly ſubjected to the Papacy, by the inhumane treachery of *Caeſar Borgia*, Nephew, or indeed Son to Pope *Alexander* the ſixth, who having waged a War, with the Nobility and States thereof, who refuſed his abſolute Soveraignty

veraignty, fraudulently entred into a Treaty wi
them, whereby it was concluded as the ma
Article, that he never ſhould aſſemble the ſa
Eſtates together, they ſuſpecting his malicious pe
fidiouſneſs againſt them would then find
advantage of deſtroying them together; whi
nevertheleſs he by policy and diſſimulation
fected, and then murthered them; which bei
related to the Pope, and the perjury of his N
phew upbraided: He anſwered, it was not
Nephew had broke the Articles, but the Eſta
themſelves in coming altogether, meeting the
Seventeen Dukes and Marqueſſes of *Ferrar*
the revenue whereof was two hundred fifty tho
ſand Crowns yearly, but now it is not worth
much to the Pope: There have been alſo
Dukes of *Urbin*, the Revenues are one hundr
thouſand Crowns; but the cheifeſt glory they ha
is of the City of *Rome*; ſometimes the Empr
of the World: there are accounted to have p
ſed in it ſixty five Biſhops before it uſurped t
ſpiritual ſupremacy over Chriſtendom; *Bo*
facius the third, in the year of Chriſt ſix hu
dred and ſix, making the ſixty ſixth Biſhop,
fulfilling the mark of Anti-Chriſt. *Rev.* 13.
of the number ſix hundred ſixty ſix, which
the Numeral Letters make up in his Arrog
Title, *GenerALIs VICarIVs Dei In terrIs.*

The Biſhops taking this Title in the year
thouſand ſix hundred forty four, had been
hundred ſeventy nine, and both added toget

wo hundred forty four; and how many more they
all be, *he knoweth, who knoweth all things*;
e ordinary temporal revenues of the Pope,
two Millions of Crowns, but the extra-
dinary ſpiritual, twice as much. There were
veral Orders of Monks inſtalled at ſeveral times
alled the Orders of Saint *Baſil. Auſtin, Ierome,*
armelites, *Crouched Fryers*, *Dominicans*, *Bene-*
ſtines, *Franciſcans*, *Ieſuites*, and *Oratorians*:
nd of women the Orders cheifly of *Clare* and
idget, which to name onely, I think may ſuf-
ce in a Treatiſe of this nature. The Arch-
ſhops here are forty four, The Biſhops fifty
ven.

The *Italian* Provinces of the State of *Venice*,
northward of the Lands of the Church from
omandiola to the *Alps*, bounded on the South
ith the Territory of *Ferrara* and the reſt of *Ro-*
andiola on the Weſt, with the Dukedom of
illain on the North, with the main body of
e *Alps*; and on the Eaſt with the Adriatick
a, and the River *Arſia*, by which it is parted
om *Liburnia*, a *Sclavonian* Province: It a-
ounds with wiſe People and fruitful Cities and
ountries; their Religion is Popiſh, but not ſo
ſolutely ſlaviſh as the reſt. They baptize the
a yearly, and their Duke marryeth it as of-
n.

Their government is Ariſtocratical, of the No-
lity; they have had neer one hundred Dukes of
nice; They have two principal orders of

Knighthood, of Saint *Mark* the Patron of th
City, instituted one thousand three hundred thirt
and renewed one thousand five hundred (six
two. They are to be of noble blood, at leaſt
Gentleman: their word or Motto is, *Pax ti*
Marce: the other is of the glorious Virgin, i
ſtituted one thousand two hundred twenty two
their charge is to defend the Widdows and O
phans, and to procure (as much as in them is
the Peace of *Italy*. The Arms of the Order is
purple Groſs between certain ſtars: the Habit
white Surcoat over a ruſſet cloak, and ſeems
be religious as well as military, there are in th
Italian part of *Venice*, two Patriarchs, and ſixte
Biſhops.

The *Venetians* are now, and for more th
twenty years laſt paſt, have been engaged in a w
againſt the great *Turk*, which is carried on at Se
in the *Archipelago* in *Dalmatia*, and moſt fierce
in the Iſle of *Candia*, which is equally poſſeſſ
by them both, with little difference of ſucce
having been ſo maintained twenty four ye
and like to continue as many more: though t
Venetians loſt the Iſland and Kingdom of *Cyp*
as big again, to the ſaid Turkiſh power, in *Sul*
Selymus's time, in leſs than half a year: This M
den Common-wealth, is the bulwark of Chriſte
dom.

For beſides the famous Battel of *Lepa*
where they defeated all the naval power of th
Empire: in the year 1654. General *Moro*

ve them another overthrow as the Turkish Fleet as endeavouring to come out of the *Dardanelloes*, n the 14. of *July*: who lost in the fight, 16. ips, 6. Galleys, 2. Mahoons, and many other eſſels: 4000 men taken Priſoners, who were ade Slaves, and as many killed. Their whole Navy onſiſted of a hundred Ships, the *Venetians* not a- ove fifty.

The Dukedom of *Florence* or the Eſtate of he great Duke of *Tuſcany*, is divided in the aſt from Saint *Peters* Patrimony by the River *iſca*, on the VVeſt, from the Common-wealth *Genoa*, by the River *Macra*, and the ſtrong ort of *Sarezana*; on the North from *Romandi-la*, and *Marca Anteritana* by the *Appeninne* ills: and on the South ſide, it is bounded with he *Tuſcan* or *Tyrrhenian* Seas: It was a while a ree-ſtate, having Princes of the Houſe of *Me-ici*, but now it is governed by the Duke of *Flo-ence*, or great Duke of *Tuſcany*, of the ſame Fa-ily. The length of this State is two hundred xty miles, the breadth in ſome places much in-eriour: The only order of Knighthood here, is hat of Saint *Stephen*, inſtituted one thouſand five undred ſixty one. It is kept *Auguſt* the 6. year-, and hath all the priviledges of them of *Malta*, pon the condition that they of the order ſhould ake a vow of charity, of continual chaſtity nd obedience: they are to be nobly born, and lawful wedlock; of the Romiſh Church, and ithout note of infamy: their Robe is of white

Chamlet,

Chamlet, with a Red Croſs of their left ſide ſe
ed upon their midday Garments, or their weari
Cloths: the number is uncertain; the great Du
is the ſupream Maſter of it; the Revenues
very great; beſides the great Duke is a Mercha
and taketh exciſe almoſt of every thing: the Ar
are, Or, five *Torteaux*, *Gules*, two, two and o
and one in chief, *Azure* charged with three Flo
er-de-luces of the firſt. Here are three Arch-b
ſhops, and twenty ſix Biſhops.

The free State of *Lucca* in *Italy*, lieth betw
the State of the great Duke, and the Comm
wealth of *Genoa*; they are a free, courteous, m
deſt People, of good judgement and diſcre
wiſely preſerving their liberty againſt the ſtreng
of potent Neighbours, they are induſtrious, a
well ſeen in Manufactures, eſpecially in weavi
Cloth of Gold and Silk. The Dominions of
are eighty miles, the Revenue is eighty thouſa
Crowns yearly; it can raiſe for War fifteen tho
ſand Foot, and three thouſand Horſe; the Gover
ment is mixed of Ariſtocracy, and Democrac
the principal Magiſtrate called *Don Faliner*,
changeable every ſecond moneth, aſſiſted
a certain and determinate number of Citize
whom they change every ſixth moneth alſo,
ring which time they lie together in the Pala
or common-Hall; their Protector is alſo Electi
of ſome Neighbour King or State; their Reli
on is Popiſh: they have two Biſhops, only
knowledging the Arch-biſhop of *Florence*
their Metropolitan.

T

The Common-wealth of *Genoa* in *Italy* lieth
eſt of *Tuſcany*, from which it is divided by
e River *Macra*. They were antiently a
ge State, but have now only *Liguria* and
e Iſle of *corſica* in their power; the men were
od Warriors, Merchants and given to Uſury,
ich they learned of the Jews. Mr. *Heylin*
orteth, that it was the ſaying of a merry
llow, that in Chriſtendome there were neither
holars enough, Gentlemen enough, nor Jews
ough: not Scholars enough, for then ſo many
uld not be double or treble-beneficed: nor
ntlemen enough, for then we ſhould not have
many Peaſants turn Gentlemen: nor laſtly
ws enough, for then ſo many Chriſtians would
t turn Uſurers.

The Women here are priviledged above all
ly, having liberty to talk with whom they will,
d be courted by any that will, both publickly
d privately: from hence and ſome other parti-
lars, they have made this Proverb, of the State
the Country: *Mountains without Wood*,
s without Fiſh, *Men without Faith*, *and Women*
thout Shame. They have a Duke and eight
ore Aſſiſtant with him, all ſubject to the general
ounſel of four hundred men: The Duke and
s eight Aſſiſtants hold but two years: *Spain* is
eir Protector, and they have one Arch-biſhop,
rteen Biſhops.

This Common-wealth hath maintained it ſelf
perfect peace at home, and free Commerce

at

at *Sea*, by its good Government for many ag
paſt: having ſometimes been troubled by
quarrelling intereſts of its Neighbouring pot
Princes, *viz.* the Duke of *Savoy*, the *French*,
the Dutchy of *Millain*, belonging to the Sp
ard. They are the King of *Spain*'s conſtant
Exchequer.

The State of *Lumbardy* in *Italy* is bound
on the Eaſt with *Romandiola*, and the State or T
ritory of *Ferrara*, on the Weſt with that part of
Alps which divides *Italy* from *France*: on the No
(reckoning *Marca Trevigiana* within the bou
thereof) with that part of the *Alps* which lye
towards *Germany*: and on the South with
Apeninne, which parteth it from *Liguria*, or
States of *Genoa*: as *Italy* is the Garden of *Eur*
ſo *Lumbardy* is the Garden of *Italy* for the fru
fulneſs.

The Dukedome of *Millain* in *Italy*, hath
the Eaſt the States of *Mantua* and *Parma*,
the Weſt *Piemont*, and ſome part of *Switz*
land one of the Provinces of the *Alps*, on
North *Marca Trevigiana*, and on the South
Appeninne, which parteth it from *Liguria* or
States of *Genoa*: It hath had ſeveral Lords a
Dukes of *Millain*, accounted the cheif Dukedo
in Chriſtendom, but now under the *Spaniard*
the annual Rent worth eight hundred thouſa
Duckets: but conſidering all charges, the *Spa*
ard is taken to loſe in keeping it. The Ar
are Argent, a Serpent Azure crowned, Or, in
Go

rge an Infant *Gules*. There are one Arch-Bi-
op, six Bishops.

The Title to this Dutchy was, as above, long
nteſted for by the Crowns of *France* and
ain, but was finally veſted in the moſt Catho-
ue King: during the laſt rupture between
oſe two Monarchs, this was a ſad Theatre of
ar and Bloodſhed. The laſt parting blow, not
recite more, before the whole general peace
ncluded, 1659. was at the City of *Pavia*,
ſieged by Prince *Tho.* of *Savoy*, General for the
rench and the united ſtrength of *Savoy* and Prince
Modena, which by the valour of the beſieged,
d the ſuccour brought them by the Marqueſs
Caracena Governour of *Millain*, was freed af-
r four moneths Siege: and the two aforeſaid
rinces put to the rout with the loſs of 3000.
len, ſome Cannon, Bag, and Baggage, the ſaid
uke ſhot in the Arm, and the Prince thereby
ntracted ſuch a Feaver, that it ſoon after ended
im.

The Dukedome of *Mantua* in *Italy*, is boun-
ed on the Weſt with *Millain*, on the Eaſt with
Romandiola, on the North with *Marca Trevigia-
a*, on the South with the Dukedome of *Par-
a*; the Soyl is reaſonable good, and yeildeth all
orts of fruits, being well manured, plentiful in
Corn, Paſtures, and aboundance of Vines, but the
inhabitants not ſo civil and well bred as the reſt
f *Italy*, childiſh in their Apparel, without Manly
ravity in entertainments of Freinds, and exacting
all

all they can from Strangers; it is a Soveraignty a
hath had many Dukes thereof. The cheif order
Knighthood in these Dukedomes is of the blo
of our Lord Jesus Christ, instituted *Ann.* one tho
sand six hundred eight; it consisteth of 20 Knigh
whereof the Mantuan Dukes are Soveraig
The Collar hath threds of Gold, laid on w
Fire, and enterwoven with these words, *Dom*
probasti.

To the Collar are pendent two Angels supp
ting three drops of Blood, and circumscrib
Nihil isto triste recepto. It is accounted a gr
circuit, but not worth above five hundred th
sand Ducats: the Arms are Argent, a Cross *P*
Gules between four Eagles sable, membred
the second, under an Escuchion in Fise charg
quarterly with *Gules*, a Lion Or, and Or th
bars Sable: here are, one Archbishop, and s
Bishops.

In the year 1627. the 26 of *December*, *D*
Vincent of *Mantua* deceasing without Child
the succession fell to the Duke of *Nevers*, a P
of *France*, of the illustrious Kin and Family
Gonzaga; who received it, and precipitated
investiture therein, without the knowledge of t
Emperour to whom that Dutchy is Feudatory. T
Spaniards out of jealousie, the *Savoyard* out of
old pretension, seized of many places in *Mountf*
rat, and beseged *Casal*. The Duke of *Nev*
garrisoned many tenable places, and joyned w
the *Venetians* until such time as the *French* for
arriv

ived who had been detained at the Siege of
chel, under the Command of the Duke of
equi; who opposed those Armies, and at last
me an Army of twenty thousand out of *Germany*
nt by the Emperour to assert his own Autho-
y. By these numerous *Hosts* the Country was
most depopulated, the Churches robbed, the
rmans being most *Lutherans*, and so enemies to
e *Romish* Superstition: till at last by the power-
ll instance of Cardinal *Richlieu* who set up this
uke in spight of the Emperour; and to allay the
eatness of the house of *Austria*; a Peace was
ncluded at *Vienna*, (wherein the Duke of
evers was established, and did his *H*omage) and
blished, just as the Armies of the *French* and
eir Confederates were ready to joyn in battel
the Seige of *Casal*, defended by the brave *French*
arquess *De Toyras*, who maintained the Isle of
hee against the Duke of *Buckingham* newly be-
re. This Ducal Family is now by Marriage
incipally allyed to the Emperour and House of
ustria.

I shall pass by the Dukedomes of *Modena*, *Par-*
a, and *Mountferrat*, as being all three but small
states of *Italy*, and having but four Bishops
mongst them all: the Arms of *Modena* the same
ith the Dukedome of *Ferrara*; and the Arms of
Mountferrat, *Gules*, a chief Argent: thus much for
aly.

These three small principalities have afforded
ry excellent Couragious Princes. Not to
mention

mention the exploits of that renowned *Alexan*
Duke of *Parma*, Governour of the Low-Co
tries for the King of *Spain* in the time of Qu
Elizabeth; it ſhall ſuffice to ſay that they b
lance the over-growing Power of either of t
Monarchs of *France* or *Spain*, ſiding alwa
with the weakeſt, leſt they become a Prey
the Conqueror; and to that purpoſe are co
monly divided in the Quarrel, ſiding in opp
ſition, yet exerciſe no Hoſtility upon e
others Dominions. *Mountferrat* is now annexed
the Dutchy of *Mantua*, whoſe Duke is Prince
the ſame.

The Principality of *Piemont*, a part of the *Al*
ſituate at the foot of the Mount, is bounded on
Eaſt with *Millain*, and *Mountferrat* on the W
with *Savoy*, on the North with the *Switzers*,
on the *South* it runneth in a narrow valley to
Mediterranean, having *Mountferrat* on the
ſide, *Provence* and a part of the *Alps* upon
other: it is very fertile, compared with *Sav*
and *Switzerland*, but thought to be inferiour to
reſt of *Italy*: the Arms of this Principality
Gules, a Croſs Argent, charged with a Label
three points Azure. It is now ſubject to the Du
dome of *Savoy*.

This Principality hath been often made the
of War, eſpecially in the Reigns of *Hen.* the 4.
Lewis the 13th. of *France*, in the paſſage of th
Armies into *Italy*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, w
is Prince and Soveraign thereof, hard put to
m

oſt of his ſtrong holds being ſeized while he
rtaked with the *Spaniard*: but ſince the alli-
ce of that *Duke* with the *French*, it hath had
refreſhment, which hath been interrupted by
me inteſtine troubles about Religion, a great
rt thereof being of the reformed Religion;
itneſs that Maſſacre there, for which ſuch
beral Collections and Contributions were made
England for thoſe *Proteſtants*, in time of *Oli-*
r.

Savoy ſtrictly and ſpecially ſo called, is bound-
on the Eaſt with *Walliſland*, and part of *Pi-*
mont, on the Weſt with *Daulphin* and *La Breſſe*,
the *South* with ſome parts of *Daulphin* onely
d on the North with *Switzerland* and the Lake
Geneva. The Country is altogether *Hilly*
d Mountainous; very healthful, but not very
itful: The Common People are naturally very
ll, but the Gentry pleaſant, ingenious, and ci-
: There have been near thirty Earls and
kes of *Savoy*: It is a very ſtrong place with
ſtifications of Nature; the Revenue ordinarily
million of *Crowns* yearly. The onely Order
Knighthood here is that of the *Annunciado*,
ained one thouſand four hundred and eight;
ir *Collar* is of fifty Links, to ſhew the myſteries
the Virgin; at the end of her pourtraicture
h the Hiſtory of the Annunciation; in ſtead of
Motto theſe Letters, *F. E. R. T. i. e. Fer-*
do ejus Rhodum tenuit, are engraven to e-
y plate or link of the *Collar*, each link being
rwoven one within another in form of a true

Lovers Knot; the number of Knights is fourtee
beſide the Duke the Soveraign of the Order; th
ſolemnity held annually on our Lady-day: th
Arms are G. a croſs A. *Geneva* is a City of t
Dukedome of *Savoy*, now a free State, having c
off both the Pope and their own Duke, and ke
free by their Neighbours jealouſie each of oth
touching it; the Religion is Calviniſt Proteſtan
the Government Presbyterial, the Language t
worſt *French*, the People induſtrious, and M
chants; their ſituation for Neighbours advan
gious thereunto.

Of the *Duke* and this *Dutchy* enough ha
been ſaid before, in the Hiſtorical deſcripti
of *Mantua* and *Piedmont*, only thus much m
be added, that the preſent *Duke* is Couzin G
man to our Soveraign King *Charles* the ſecond,
his Mothers ſide, who is Siſter to our preſ
Queen Mother; and that he is the powerfull
Arbitrator of the Affairs of *Italy*, and hath t
peculiar ſtile of His Highneſs Royal, as a prete
er to the Kingdomes of *Cyprus*, as alſo *Ieruſal*
and *Portugal*.

Walliſland reacheth from the Mountain
Burken to the Town of St. *Maurice*, where
Hills do cloſe and ſhut up the Valley, which i
narrow in that place, that a Bridge laid from
Hill to another (under which the River *R*
doth paſs) is capable of no more than
Arch onely, and that defended with a Caſ
and two ſtrong Gates, on other parts, it is in
roned with a continual Wall of ſteep and ho
Mounta

Mountains, covered all the year long with a cruſt
f Ice, nor paſſable at all by Armies, and not
ithout much difficulty by ſingle Paſſengers, ſo
hat no Citadel can be made ſo ſtrong by Art,
s this Country is by nature. The Valley is ve-
y fruitful in Saffron, Corn, Wine, and moſt
elicate Fruits, having Meadows and pleaſant
aſtures. They have alſo a Fountain of Salt,
nd many hot Baths and Medicinal Waters;
ey have Cattel enough to ſerve them; alſo a
ild Buck, equal to a Stag in bigneſs, footed
ke a Goat, and horned like a fallow Deer, leap-
g with wonderful agility, and not ſo eaſily
ught, but in Summer time, for then with the
at he is blind. The People are courteous to-
ards Strangers, but very rough and churliſh
wards one another; They are of the *Romiſh*
eligion and ſubject to the Biſhop of *Sion*. The
eputies of the ſeven Reſorts having not onely
ices with the Cantons in his Election, but be-
g choſen they joyn with him alſo in the *Diets*
r chooſing Magiſtrates, redreſſing grievances,
d determining matters of State.

Of this Country few Military Occurrences
e hiſtorified, for that it is by Nature as it is
ſcribed, no way fit for the entertainment of
ars; and is onely a Nurſery, no reſidence for
ldiery.

Switzerland hath on the Eaſt ſide the *Griſons*,
d ſome part of *Tyrol* in *Germany*, on the Weſt
e Mountain *Iove* and the Lake of *Geneva*,
ich parts it from *Savoy* and *Burgandy*; on

the North *Suevia*, another *Province* alſo of th
Upper Germany; and on the South *Walliſland*, an
the *Alpes* which borders on the *Dukedome*
Millain. It is totally in a manner over-grow
with craggy Mountains, but ſuch as for the mo
part have Graſſy tops, and in their hollowne
rich Meadows and nouriſhing Paſtures, bei
two hundred fourty miles in length, and one hu
dred eighty in breadth: The Inhabitants a
rich, and rugged of diſpoſition like their La
good *Souldiers*, and mercenary almoſt to eve
one; their Religion mixed, ſome Papiſts, fo
Proteſtants-Zwinglians, yet they have agreed
tolerate one another; their Government po
lar.

Theſe People firſt knew their ſtrength by t
defeated Ambition of *Charles Duke* of B
gundy ſome Ages ſince, whom, after their
queſt to him for Peace, which he would
admit without ſubjection, intending alſo
ſwallow *Italy*, they utterly overthrew at
Battel of *Nancy*; but *Francis* the firſt of Fr
made them know they were not invincible,
the Battel of *Seriſolles* in the Dutchy of *Mill*
where he ſlew near 20000 of them, & brou
down their ſtomachs. They are now the
ſtrength the Kings of *France* have for Inf
try, of which there is a conſtant ſtanding Fo
maintained; but ſo Mercenary, that upon
failure of their Pay, their Cry, grown into a P
verb, is, *No Money, no Switzer.* The Cant
of the two different perſwaſions *Roman*

Zuingl

Guinglian, were lately at feud, and several skirmishes happened to the Breach of the Confederacy and Union, but all was at last Composed by the meditation of the *French* Ambassadors; no less a Person then the Duke of *Longoville*, being employed in that affair, to prevent the designs, and intrigues of the *Spaniard* and the Pope, who promoted that difference.

The Country of the *Grisons* is bounded on the East with the Country of *Tyrol*, with *Switzerland* on the North, with *Suevia* and a part of the *Switzers*, on the South with *Lombardy*, on the West a very Mountainous and barren Land: the People now Protestant, their Government popular; in these *Alpine* parts there are two Arch-bishops, thirteen Bishops.

This Country is modernly called the *Valtoline*, being the passage out of the Emperour's hereditary Country in *Germany*, into *Italy*, and therefore anxiously and jealously look'd upon by both the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, least the *Spaniard* should have it open for any assistance, suddenly to overwhelm the Princes thereof: upon which account these *Grisons* suffered by both Armies in the business of *Mantua* aforesaid; but in that Peace were re-established in their own Signiory as it now continues, more out of others distrust then its own impregnability.

In this Country of the *Grisons* some thirty years agoe a Mountain by an Earth-quake fell and covered a Village called *Pelura*, burying

the Town and Inhabitants together in its pon- derous Sepulchre, ſo irrecoverably, that not the Cry of any of thoſe miſerable perſons was eve heard, and were ſwallowed up quick in that ter- rible manner.

France hath alwayes been held the princip and wo thieſt Kingdome of all Chriſtendome it is bounded on the Eaſt of *Germany*, an Southward with the *Mediterranean Sea*, ſouth-ea with the *Alps*, and on the North with the *Briti Sea*. *It* is very fruitful in all ſorts of Grain, an whatſoever is needful for the maintenance life, eſpecially it hath great abundance of Wine wherewith many other *Lands* are alſo ſerved. is divided into mary great *Dukedomes* and Pro vinces, it hath in it alſo divers great, mighty and famous Cities; the People are heady; b ingenious and good Warriors. The Gover ment is meerly Regal, and at the pleaſure the Prince, of which it hath had many great an powerful ones: The Religion of the Land Popiſh, but there are many Proteſtants there who although they have been greatly perſecute yet ſometimes their number hath indulged the in the exerciſe thereof: The cheif Orders Knighthood yet extant here, are, firſt of *St. M chael*, inſtituted one thouſand four hundred a nine. It conſiſted firſt of thirty Perſons, b after, of three hundred: the Habit of the ord a long Cloak of white Damask, down to t Ground, with a Border interwoven with Cock ſhels of Gold, interlaced and furred with *Ermi*

with a Hood of Crimson Velvet, and a long Tippet about their Necks; they wear a Collar woven with Cockle-shels: the word *Immensi tremor oceani*; the Picture of St. *Michael* Conquering the Devil was annexed to the Collar, the Seat thereof, antiently, Saint *Michael's* mount in *Normandy*, and the day Saint *Michael's* day. Secondly, of the Holy Ghost, ordained one thousand five hundred seventy nine. The order of St. *Michael* is to be given to none but such as were dignified with this, whereunto none were to be admitted, but such as could prove their Nobility by three descents: their Oath, to maintain the Romish Catholick Religion, and persecute all opponents to it: their Robe, a black Velvet Mantle, pourtrayed with Lillies and Flames of Gold, the Collar of Flower-de-luces, and Flowers of Gold, with a Cross, and a Dove appendant to it: The Arms of *France* are Azure three Flower-de-luces Or; it hath seventeen Arch-Bishops, one hundred and eight Bishops, and one hundred thirty two thousand Parishes.

The *Pyrenean* Hills are onely a bound between *France* and *Spain*, two Potent Kingdomes; the whole length, not reckoning in the windings and turnings, affirmed to be eighty *Spanish* Leagues at three miles to a League: the People barbarous, but of what Religion my Author saith not: may be he esteemed them so barbarous, that he thought they could live without any Religion at all.

The Kingdome of *France* hath been Govern-

ed and poſſeſſed by three ſeveral Races of the *Ro*
Princes, ſince the failure of the Iſſue *Charl*age;th
mayn the laſt of whoſe name *Chilperick* the fourt Monet
was depoſed firſt by the Pope, and then by th whole
common Conſent of Parliament: and *Pepi* the Itr
the Great, Son of the Mayre of the Pallac ventur
(which Officer a long ſpace, of 120 years an to the
upwards, had ſucceſſively managed the Sta were
both for Peace and War) was advanced to th but for
Crown, which after a long deſcent veſted in th nto ſ
name of *Valois:* which for ſome centuries of year in the
and during the Wars with *England*, valiantly an reſolut
prudently ſwayed the Sword and Scepter. Th Comp
line was extinct almoſt in memory in the Perſo *French*
of *Henry* the 3. of *France*, ſtabbed at the Sieg over t
of *Paris* by a *Iacobine* Monk, when by vertue the *En*
the *Salique* Law, which admits of no Female attemp
to the Crown, it devolved after a long an them,
bloody war, worſe then their three Civil Wa Duke
concerning Religion (the Head of the Prote ng to
ſtant Armies being this very Prince,) to *Hen* the Ea
of that name the fourth, of *Bourbon.* This wa vaſion
a Son of *Valour*, the Great Captain, who by a innic
ſiſtance of Queen *Elizabeth*, by ſome Force Provic
under the Earl of *Eſſex*, broke that abominab *lein* ſe
League of the *Guiſians* againſt him, and eſtabliſ of thi
ed his Throne; and preparing for ſome gre broyle
deſign, was ſtabbed by one *Francis Ravilliac* *Auſtr*
his Coach in the Streets of *Paris.* His S whil
Lewis the 13 ſucceeded, in whoſe Reign, Cardi
the year 1627. was that unfortunate Expeditio *Maza*
of the *Engliſh* to the Iſle of *Rhee* in releif Marri
th

the *Rochellers*: where the *French* taking advantage; the *Engliſh*, as they were retreating after four Moneths Continuance in that Iſland defying the whole ſtrength of *France* (but in vain beſieging the ſtrong Citadel of *St. Martins*) were at laſt ventured on as they were paſſing over a Cawſey to their Ships. On both ſides this way there were Salt-pans; the way it ſelf broad enough but for four Men a Breaſt, where they were put into ſome Confuſion, and a great many periſhed in the *Salt*-pans, but the Van that had paſſed reſolutely returning to the aſſiſtance of thoſe Companies in the Reer thus endangered: the *French*, their firſt fury being over, fled back over the ſame Cawſey with more Confuſion than the *Engliſh* were driven before, and durſt never attempt any further upon them, but permitted them, and gladly too, to embarque, where the Duke of *Buckingham* ſtayed eight dayes, reſolving to do ſomething more if the ſupply under the Earl of *Holland* had come ſooner. This Invaſion of the *Engliſh* put the *French* into another Panick Fear of their Victorious Arms; but Providence and the Policy of Cardinal *Richlieu* ſecured them, by whoſe Conduct the Reign of this Prince was very fortunate, though emproyled in a War with *Spain* and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, for ſome years before his death, which a while after the deceaſe of the ſaid *Lewis* 14 and Cardinal *Richlieu*, by the prudence of Cardinal *Mazarine* was Concluded in a Peace and Marriage betwixt *Lewis* the 14. preſent King

of

of *France*, and the *Infanta* of *Spain*, by which
Treaty France gained ſome *Provinces*, and ſinc
by the *Surrender* of the Duke of *Lorrain*, is po
ſeſt alſo of that Soveraignty. *The* Nobility a
Couragious and Valiant, but the *Plebe* or *Pe*
ſants the moſt abject heart-leſs *People* in th
World; the Gentry alſo of a like temper wit
the Nobility, ſo that if they have no War abro
to ſpend that fury, they will waſte it among them
ſelves in inteſtine troubles, as long Experienc
hath demonſtrated it.

Spain is ſevered from *France* by the *Pyrena*
Mountains, on all other ſides it is environed wit
the *Sea*: it containeth at this day divers *King*
doms; One, *Goths*: *Two*, *Navers*: *There* have bee
fourty one *Kings*: *The* Arms are *Gules* a Carbun
cle nowed, Or. The chief Order of *Knighthoo*
was of the Lilly, their Blazon a *Pot* of Lilli
with the pourtraicture of the Virgin ingrave
upon it; their Duty, to defend the Faith, an
dayly to repeat certain *Ave Maries*: *Third*, *Bi*
cay, and *Empaſcon*, it hath nineteen Lord
Their Arms Argent, two Wolves *Sable*, each
them in his mouth a Lamb of the ſecond. Fou
Leon and *Oviedo*, hath had thirty *Kings*. Th
Arms are Argent, a Lion Paſſent crowned, O
Five. *Gallicia* hath had ten *Kings*: the Arms
zure ſemee of Creſſets ficed, a Chalice crowned
Or; ſix, *Corduba* hath had twenty *Kings*; th
Arms Or, *a Lion Gules* armed and crowned
of the firſt a border, *Azure* charged with eigh
Towers Argent: Seven, *Granado* hath had twen

King

kings, the Arms Or, a Pomgranate ſlipped ; ert: Eight, *Marcia*; Nine, *Toledo*, hath had even *Moriſh* Kings : Ten, *Caſtila* hath had venty Kings : the Order of Mercy is the cheif rder here : their Arms a Croſs Argent, and ur Beads, *Gules* in a Feild, Or, their Habit hite : the Rule of their Order, that of St. *Auſtine* : their duty was to redeem Chriſtians taen by the *Turks* with ſuch Money as was bewed upon them : Eleven *Portugal* hath had wenty one Kings ; the principal order of Knightood here, are, firſt of *Avis*, wearing a green roſs, ſecond of *Chriſt*, inſtituted one thouſand ree hundred and twenty one; their Robe is black aſſock under a white Surcoat, wherewith a red roſs ſtroked in the midſt with a white line: their uty, to expel the *Moors* out of *Boetica* the next eighbour to *Portugal* : the Arms of this Kingome are Argent on five Eſcouchins *Azure*, as any *Beſants* in *Saltire*, of the firſt pointed ſale, within a border *Gules*, charged with ſeven owers, Or : Twelve, *Aragon* hath had twenty ings : the Order of Knighthood is of *Mintſea*, eir Robe a red Croſs upon their Breaſt ; the rms Or, four *Pallets Gules* : All theſe, but *Portugal* and *Navar*, are united in one Monarchy f the King of *Spain* : their Religion is Popiſh, hereunto they are kept by the violence of the nquiſition. The Land yeilds all ſorts of Wines, yles, Sugar, Grain, Metals, as Gold and Silver : is fertile enough for the Inhabitants, whoſe mbitions for the moſt part are baſe, the mean-

eſt

eſt proud, the beſt ſuperſtititious and Hypocrite
many of them laſcivious, yet good Souldiers, b
patience in induring hunger, thirſt, labour. Th
King is not rich, by reaſon of his great expence
to keep his Dominions, in which he hath eleve
Arch biſhops, fifty two Biſhops.

This Kingdome of *Spain* is riſen to this gra
deur and united ſtrength within the memory o
our Grandfathers. *Ferdinand* King of *Arago*
by his valour in vanquiſhing the *Moors*, and ex
pelling them out of *Spain*, and his prudenc
and happineſs in marrying with the Heir of th
Kingdome of *Caſtile*, made of many one en
tire Realm. The wealth of the *Indies* by th
offer and fortunate diſcovery of *Columbus*, be
ing thrown as an addition to his Felicity. Th
was further aggrandized and increaſed by th
Marriage of his Heir *Ioan* to the Houſe of *Au*
ſtria,, who by a late Marriage with the Heir o
Burgundy, was reckoned the moſt conſiderab
Prince of *Europe*. This was *Philip*, the firſt o
that Name, King of *Caſtile*, Son to *Maximi li*
Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Burgundy*; an
from which Marriage with *Ioan* deſcende
Charles the fifth, Emperour of *Germany*, wh
had Iſſue *Philip* the ſecond, King of *Spain*, wh
by pretence of a Right by his Wife, and b
Force of Arms, wreſted *Portugal* from the righ
Heir, the Houſe of *Braganza*; This *Philip* lo
Covered an univerſal Empire, and for whic
ambition many thouſand lives, and more hundre
thouſand pounds drawn from his inexhauſtib

Min

lines have been expended. His War in the Low-ountries against the United Provinces which re-olted from him, lasted above 80. years, during ich time. He had several Ruptures, with the *rench* and *English*, both being his constant Ene-y all Queen *Elizabeths* Reign.

Yet since the Peace of the United Provinces, e hath been as hard put to it as before; his *Pro-inces* in the Low-Countries much harassed, and is Forces over-powered by the united *French* nd *English* Forces, sent by *Oliver Cromwell*, to raque him there, while a Fleet was sent to the *Vest Indies*, to seize his Mines, that his Treasure, y the great charge, difficulty, and danger, in-ringing it from thence, was neer exhausted; so hat a Peace was very requisite for him, whereby e regained *Catalonia* who revolted at the same me, in the year 1640. with *Portugal*, and hath dvantage of employing his Armies solely against hat Kingdome; but it is not to be doubted with ut little success, so that he will be constrained o abandon his pretences, as he did to the *Hollan-er*. He hath quitted the Provinces of *Artois* nd *Henault* in *Flanders*, and the County of *Rousillon* to the *French*, as Dower with his Daughter.

England together with *Scotland*, on the North art thereof, maketh the greatest Island of Eu-ope, and the richest in the World, situated in a ery temperate Soil and wholesome Air, and ex-eeding fruitful in Wheat and other Grain; hath any pleasant Rivers, pentifully stored with

Fish,

Fish; excellent Havens both commodious a
safe, Mines of *Silver*, Lead, Iron, especially
fine Tinn: bearing fine Wooll, of which
made Cloth that serves not onely themselve
but is also transported into other parts: the
cheief City is *London*, the Inhabitants are bra
Warriors both at *Sea* and Land, and many of the
learned and witty: The Orders of Knighthoo
are, of *St. George*, or of the Garter; there a
twenty six Knights of it, whereof the King
England is their *Soveraign*: the Ensign is a ble
Garter, buckled on the left Leg, on which the
words are Embroidered, *Hony soit qui mal*
pense: about their Necks they wear a blew Ri
bond, at the end of which hangeth the *Image*
Saint George, upon whose day the Order is
the most part celebrated. *Secondly* of the Ba
instituted one thousand and nine. They use
be created at the Coronation of Kings a
Queens, and the installing of the Prince
Wales: Their duty, to defend true Religion
Widows, Maids, Orphans, and to mantain th
Kings Rights: the Knights thereof extinguis
ed by a red Ribond, which they wear ordinari
about their Necks, to difference them fro
Knights Batchelours, of whom they have in
places the precedence, unless they be also th
Sons of Noble-men, to whom the Birth gives
before all Orders. *Thirdly* of Baronets, an h
reditary Honour: the Arms are *Mars*, three *L*
ons passent gardant *Sol*.

This Kingdome famous for Warlike Exploi
abro

road (there being no Nation in the known orld but where their dreadful Arms have been rried witneſs our *Holy Land* Expeditions, our tchievements in *Spain*, ſeveral times; our Conneſts in *France*, our defence of the *Netherlands*, ur Triumphs over *Scotland*, and ſubduing of *eland*: our Naval Power not leſs formidable, 88. and lately with the ſtubborn *Dutch*, whom r all our more then uncivil broyls we humbled to an intreaty of peace,) was infinitely more rrible to it ſelf, in the late Convulſion and ubverſion of the Laws and Government by a ral Quarrel of the Parliament with the King Prince no doubt of the greateſt vertues, piey and abilities that ever ſwayed this Scepter: or could the malignity of our Diſtempers have ized one of a ſounder Conſtitution, as to Hour, Conſcience, Clemency, Juſtice, or what ver good quality is requiſite for a King: being bſolutely the beſt of all the Princes that ever eigned in this Iſland. It will be alike greivous nd tedious, to relate the miſeries of this unnaral War. the Battels, Seiges, and Surrenders hat happened therein: It will be too much to y, that after a Bloody Conteſt, the King was orſted and with him the Laws, and afterward, y his own rebellious and traiterous Subjects rought to a new unparallel'd High Court of Juice, and by Sentence thereof, beheaded before s own Court-Gates at *White-Hall*, *January* 30. 648.

By the perpetration of this Murder, and by a thing

thing called an Act of Parliament, Monar
chy seemed to be actually dissolved, it bein
made Treason to Proclaim the Prince, or an
other Person, King or Queen of *England*. A
Empires have their certain periods and measure
of Time, at the Expiration whereof, they tast
that Vicissitude and Change to which all o
ther sublunary things are more frequently sub
ject. This Monarchy hath lasted, without an
great alteration, in a direct Line (the Name on
changed from *Plantagenet*, which begun
Henry the second (who restored the *Saxon* Lin
to *Tewdor*, in the Person of *Henry* the seventh
(who united the two Houses of *York* and *La
caster*) after to *Stuart*, in the Person of Ki
Iames, who united the two Kingdomes of En
land and *Scotland*, and continuing, and long m
it, in our present Soveraign) six hundred yea
and upwards, till this fatal Revolution was com
when we were under an Anarchy, no Gover
ment at all in reality. There are reckoned, duri
this *Interregnum* no less then seventeen Forms
Authority we were under, in the space of eleve
years, betwixt the Parliament, Protector, an
Army.

In the year 1651, our present Soveraign,
regain his Right, entred *England* from *Scotlan*
(where *Cromwell* had prevailed, and very like
carry all before him (and got a start of thr
dayes march, and came to *Worcester*, where he w
not long after defeated, but most miraculou
ly escaped into *France*, where Divine Pr
viden

vidence preſerved him ſafe, and after many ſtrange ver-turnings; (after we had been ridden by a *Rump* of a Parliament, and tyrannized over in our Lives and Eſtates by the Protector *Oliver Cromwell*, (who by wicked means had ſcrued himſelf into the Supream Power,) and wearied with the lording Inſolencies of an Army by the Conduct of General *Monk*, returned him in Honour and ſafety to his Kingdomes, and his Kingdomes to Peace and Proſperity on his moſt happy Birth-day, *May* 29. 1660. ſince which His Majeſty is moſt happily Married to the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, and ſuch an Alliance made, as will be moſt beneficial to the Trade, and conſequently promote the Glory of theſe Nations.

Scotland, invironed with the Sea, except on the ſouth ſide, where it borderethwith *England*, is not ſo fruitful, yet hath of all things enough to ſuſtain it ſelf; the head City, is *Edenburough*, *Scotland*, giveth many ſorts of courſe Woollen, Cloth, Wool, Mault, Hides, Fiſh. The principal Order of Knighthood here, is that of *St. Andrew*. The Knights did wear about their Necks a Collar interlaced with Thiſtles, with the picture of St. *Andrew* appendant to it. The Motto is,

Nemo me impune laceſſet.

Secondly of *Nova Scotia*, ordained by King *James*, one thouſend ſix hundred twenty two, hereditary; but the Knights thereof diſtinguiſhed by a Riband of Orange Tawney: the Arms of the Kingdome are *Sol*, a Lion Rampant, *Mars*

within double *Treſſure* counter-flowred.

Little can be ſaid of *Scotland*, becauſe its ſto
ry is all one with *England*, as to latter Times
But be it remembred, that ſoon after the unio
of the two Kingdomes was diſſolved by dividin
the Head thereof by the hand of Violence, th
Realm was totally Conquered by the *Engli*
which all the *Engliſh* Proweſs and valour of ou
Anceſtors could never effect. This was atche
ved by the incomparable Felicity and conduct
the thrice renowned General *Monck*, who
1653. marched over Hills, Rocks, and *Præcip*
ces, into the furtheſt Northern parts of *Scotla*
and there forced General *Middleton* to figh
where the ſaid *Middleton* was overthrown, a
the whole Country thereupon ſubmitted to t
Conquerour.

Ireland is full of Brooks, Marſhes, Waters a
Woods, hath good *Paſture*, and abundance
tame and wilde Beaſts, but little Grain: the Inh
bitants are rude and wilde People, yet through
converſation and Government of the *Engliſh*
dayly more and more brought to Civility; the
here is very temperate, cooler in Summer a
warmer in Winter than in *England*: the Arms
Ireland are *Azure*, an Harp Or, ſtringed Argent

This Kingdome was never in a better con
ſtution of Government as to appearance, than
the beginning of our Troubles in 1639. by
prudent ſteerage of the Earl of *Stafford* D
puty thereof, but in 1640. the 23. of *Octob*
ſu

such a sudden and bloody Rebellion broke out, that from that day to the 25. of *March* 1641. but five moneths there are reckoned 150000. Protestants slain and murthered by the Catholick confederate Rebels. After many Combats and change of Fortune and Governors in that Kingdome, it was by *Ireton*, *Cromwel*'s Son in Law, totally reduced, and the prime ringleaders of the Rebellion (with Sir *Phelim O Neale* of the Family of *Tyrone*, their *Generalissimo*) deservedly executed.

The *Isles* belonging to Great *Brittain* are the *Surlings* or *Scillies*, *Garnesey*, *Iarsey*, *Wight*, *Anglesey*, *Man*, *Helrides*; *Orcades*, and many others. All which three Kingdoms and Islands foresaid, make up one Realm, restored to the Government of his most sacred Majesty *Charles* the second, whom God long preserve. Their Religion is Protestant, their Church Government by Gods mercy, again Episcopal.

The *Low Countries* contain seventeen Provinces, the Dukedomes of *Brabant*, *Guelderland*, *Lymburge*, and *Luxenburge*, the Countries of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Utrecht*, *Henault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Numen*, *Zuften*, the Marquisate of the *Holy Empire*, the Lordships of *Freezland*, *Mechlen*, *Overyssel* and *Graving*; All which are Lands above measure well tilled and inhabited, containing two hundred and eight Cities, fortified with Walls and Ditches, and about six thousand three hundred Villages, with Parish-Churches, besides

the Castles, Forts, and Noble-mens Houses, which are almost infinite in number. This Land is watered with many excellent Rivers, as the *Rhine*, the *Mose*, the *Mard*, the *Scheld*, and others. It hath also many commodious Sea-Havens, abounding in *Ships*, and very skilful and expert Mariners and Pilots, as by their Navigations may appear, whereby they have compassed, as it were, the whole World. The Inhabitants are also very valiant, and notable Warriours, as well by Sea as by Land, as their Enemies themselves will witness. They are excellently well skilled in all cunning and handy-crafts. Many attribute unto them the Invention of the Sea-Compass, as also the Needle, and laudable Art of *Printing* Books: they send abroad into other parts all sorts of Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Camerick, Pasement-lace, of Gold, Silver and Silk, Taffata, Wrought Velvet, Grograms, Sayes, whole and half Velvet bags, *Silk* Laces, *Say*, and Linnen.

All manner of twined Thred, wrought *Silk*, refined *Sugar*, prepared Buff, and Ox-hides, as also Spanish Leather; Pictures, Books, Cables, Ropes, and other *Ship*-furniture; Cards, Pins and all kind of *Mercery*: dried and salt Fishes, Herring, Butter, Cheese, and Bisket; the People are of the Reformed Religion, except the *Spanish* Provinces, and they are *Papists*; they suffer any Religion among them: the principal Order of Knighthood occasioned by these *Princes*, is that of the Gold

Golden Fleece, instituted one thousand four hundred thirty nine; ordained, as some conceive, from *Gidions* Fleece: Their Habit is, a Collar of Gold interlaced with Iron, seeming to strike fire out of a Flint, Or; *Ex ferro flammam* being the word, at the end whereof hung the *Foison'd* Or, or a Fleece of Gold; the King of *Spain* may now make as many of them as he please. There are in these parts three Arch bishops, fifteen Bishops.

These Provinces have been Governed by several distinct Soveraigns, as the Dukes of *Brabant* and *Guelderland*, Earls of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Henault* and *Zeland*, &c. All which by several Marriages of the Co-heirs, for want of Issue-male, at last devolved the entire Soveraignty into the House and Family of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, the Male-line whereof expiring, the Heir General Married with *Maximilian* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, in the time of *H.* 7. and conveyed these seventeen Provinces to her Son *Philip* the of *Spain*, by Marriage with *Ioan*, Daughter and Heir of *Castile* and *Aragon*, in whose Posterity they continue; the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, in his division of his Estates, leaving these to his Son *Philip* the second, who by the Tyranny of the Duke of *Alva*, and the Establishing the Inquisition, and a bloody Council, like our High Courts of Justice, contrary to the fundamental Laws of those People, so alienated the Affection of those Provinces, that they (the

moſt of them) revolted, and being Headed and le
by *William* Prince of *Aurange* Count of *Naſſa*
and a Feudatory Subject of *Burgundy*, ſhook off th
yoke of *Spain*, and declared themſelves a Fre
Eſtate; for that the King of *Spain* had forfeite
his Right, Title and Authority over them.

The Wars thereupon are ſo famous both fo
the length, vigorouſneſs, and policy there
both in Battels and Seiges, it becoming
Trade in which moſt of the young Gallants
all Nations were bred, and alſo for the renow
of thoſe Captain Generals on both ſide
ſuch as Prince *William* (aſſaſſinated by a Bu
gundian) Prince *Maurice* and Prince *Freder*
Grandfather to this Prince of *Aurange* on t
Eſtates ſide (who were mainly ſupported by t
Engliſh and by their Blood raiſed to this Gra
deur, and partly alſo by the *French*) and *Ale*
ander Prince of *Parma*, natural Son to *Cha*
the fifth, and the Marquiſs of *Spinola*, on t
King of *Spains*, who by more moderation a
Arms regained ſome Provinces of the Defection
but ſeven of them, to wit, *Holland*, *Zelan*
and *Utrecht*, and *Overyſel*, part of *Brabant*, a
moſt part of *Guelderland*, and *Zutfen* could n
ver be reduced, but after a War of 80. year
he was conſtrained to acknowledge them a Fre
State or Commonwealth, now Governed
Common by the States General, and in partic
lar, by the Eſtates of each individual Pr
vince.

Th

This Peace was concluded on at *Munſter* in 647. to the great content of the *Spaniard*, ho was embroiled in a fierce War againſt the *rench*, who therefore mightily obſtructed the oceeding thereof; but after this calm there oſe ſuch a Tempeſt at *Sea*, that had neer ſunk em to their former condition of the diſtreſſed ates; by a difference between the up-ſtart mmon-wealth of *England* and them, concern- g Traffique and *Soveraignty* of the Sea. The rping Protector after ſix terrible Naval Fights, ſecure his invaſion of the Government granted em peace in 1653. which hath been better nfirmed by our *Soveraign Charles* the ſecond nce his Reſtitution, of which they ſeemed to be exceedingly and pompouſly (during his y in their Countrey juſt before his happy re- rn) as concernedly joyous. Of the ten o- er Provinces belonging to the *Spaniard*, two them *Artois* and *Henault*, are conveyed and anſferred to the *French*, in portion for the e Marriage: and a part of the *Weſt-Flanders* in hich is ſeated that memorable and well forti- d Port of *Dunkirke*, at preſent acknowledg- h the Dominon of the Crown of *England*, ing put into *Engliſh* Hands during the Uſur- tion in 1658. after the joynt Conqueſt of by their, and the *French* Forces the ſame ar.

Germany is one of the greateſt Provinces in *urope*, (and is in the midſt thereof) bounded

on the East with *Hungaria* and *Polonia*; on the [illegible]ened
South with *Italy* and *Bolonia*; on the West wit[illegible]ently
France; and on the North with the North-Sea, a[illegible]erours
with the Sea called *Mare Balticum*. In the midst [illegible]and at
whereof lieth *Bohemia*, wherein ſtands *Prague* [illegible]illed,
where the Emperour commonly keeps his Court [illegible]aid, th
It is adorned with magnificent Towers, well for[illegible]e was
tified, and furniſhed with ſuch a number of Ca[illegible]the Fo
ſiles, and Villages, ſuch abundance of People [illegible]er bei
and with ſuch Politique Government, that ſhe [illegible]nd ſo
may compare with any. The Soil is fruitful bot[illegible]interru
in Corn and Wine: it hath many Navigable Ri[illegible]ion at
vers, ſtored with plenty of Fiſhes, moſt excel[illegible]nd P
lent Fountains, and hot Baths, Mines of Gold [illegible]Electo
Silver, Tin, Copper, Lead and Iron; it hath [illegible]ve as forf
ny Learned Men, skilful in all Sciences and Me[illegible]the Du
chanick Arts: The Religion is here very diverſe[illegible]man, i
for there being many free Provinces, ſome are [illegible]De
Papiſts, ſome Proteſtants; and of theſe again, ſom[illegible]borde
Calviniſts, ſome Lethurans: There are ſix Arch[illegible]towar
Biſhops, and thirty four Biſhops. [illegible]y mi

The Wars of *Germany*, uſhered in by th[illegible]borde
Comet or Blazing-Star in 1618. have had di[illegible]ide th
and prodigious effects; firſt the Prince Electo[illegible]time
Palatine undertaking the Crown of *Bohemia* [illegible]is Lo
was worſted at *Prague*; and the King of De[illegible]land.
mark ſeconding him, was likewiſe brought ver[illegible]Oxen
low by Count *Tilly* the Emperour's General [illegible]Nuts
and glad to accept of a Peace upon hard term[illegible]board
when in 1629 enters *Guſtavus Adolphus* th[illegible]ſtone
King of *Sweden*, whoſe victorious Arms co[illegible]thera

quere

n the ...ed *Tilly* at the Battel of *Leiſtek*, and pre- with...tly over-run all *Germany*, defeated the Em-...a, ...erours next General *Walleſtein* Duke of *Freid-* mid...*land* at *Lutzen*, where, notwithſtanding he was *ragu*...killed, his Army had the Day; of whom it was ...Court ...aid, that *Before Death, in Death, and after Death,* l for ...*he was victorious.* At the Battel of *Nordlingein* f Ca...the Fortune of the *Sweds* failed, a great ſlaugh- ople ...ter being made on them by the Imperial Army, at ſh...and ſo a Peace was afterwards patched; and again l bot...interrupted, till the ſolemn and general Pacifica- e Ri...tion at *Munſter*; ſince which time, the Princes exce...and People have been in quiet. The Prince old ...Elector *Palentine* loſing the one half of his Eſtate, ...ves ...forfeited to the Emperour, who hath inveſted l Me...the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Electors neareſt Kinſ- ver...man, in the upper *Palatinate.*

ne ar... *Denmark* and *Norway* are very great Regions, ...ſom...bordering ſouthward upon *Germany*; they extend Arch...toward the north to ſeventy one degrees and thir- ...ty minutes, north Latitude; towards the eaſt they y th...border upon *Sweden*, and on the weſt and north- d di...ſide they are invironed with the Sea; they at this lect...time are under the Government of one King, who ...mia ...is Lord of *Sealand, Greenland, Hitland* and *Goth-* *De...land.* Theſe Kingdomes afford unto other Lands t ve...Oxen, Barley, Mault, Stock-fiſh, Tallow, Sand, neral ...Nuts, Hides, Goat-skins, Maſts, Deals, Oaken- term...boards, Wood to burn, Pitch, Tarr, Brim- ...s th...ſtone, and the like: their Religion is the *Lu-* s co...*therans.*

...ere...

The

The cheif Order of Knighthood in it is that of the *Elephant*, their Badge a Collar powdered with *Elephants*, towered, supporting the Kings Arms, and having at the end the Picture of the Virgin *Mary*. The Arms of the Land are Quarterly Or, three Lions passant, Vert, crowned, of the first, for the Kingdome of *Denmark*, and two *Gules*, a Lion rampant; Or, crowned and armed, of the first in the *Paws*, a *Dansk hatchet*, Argent, for the Kingdome of *Norway*; there are two Arch-Bishops, thirteen Bishops.

This King is allyed to the Crown of *England*, Queen *Ann*, Wife to King *Iames*, being Aunt to this present King *Fredrick*. Twice in twenty years (not to mention other Wars before) hath this Crown been endangered by the *Swedes*, but more neerly in 1657, and 8, when the King of *Sweden Carolus Gustavus* being drawn out of *Poland* to prevent the *Dane*, then in Arms against him, with strange success almost overran his Countrey. In a most hard Winter, he passed his Arms and Canon over the Sea, from the Continent unto the Island of *Funen*, where he overthrew the *Dane*, took *Cronenburg* Castle, which Command the *Sound*, and at last laid Seige to *Copenhaguen*, the chief City of *Denmark*, where, attemping a Storm by Night, he was repulsed, with the loss of three thousand Men; and, soon after, the *Hollanders*, with a Fleet in spight of the Navy, and the said Castle, entered, and relieved the Town; with conceit

whereof,

thereof, and a violent Feaver, the ſaid King not long after deceaſed: and the *Danes*, in gratitude and Honour of their King *Fredrick*, who had ſo bravely defended and ſtood by them, conſented to make that Kingdome hereditary, (as now it is eſtabliſhed, all the Eſtates having done Homage) which before was only Elective: the Family of this King afore, injoying onely the Crown of *Norway* by deſcent and inheritance. This Prince ſuffered much; for, ſiding with the *Dutch* againſt the *Engliſh*, in the late difference, ſeizing there twenty of our Merchant-men, on pretence of his Aunts Dower, but was forced at laſt to make recompenſe for the damages, which the *Dutch* undertook for him.

Sweden is a great and mighty Kingdome, bordering on the Eaſt upon *Muſcovia*, on the ſouth upon the *Baltick* Sea and *Denmark*; on the Weſt upon *Norway*: and on the North upon the *Finmark* and the *Zurick* Sea. The Merchandiſes it ſelleth are Copper, Iron, Lead, coſtly Furrs, Buff, and Ox-hides, Goat-skins, Tallow, Pitch, Barley, Mault, Hazel-nuts, and ſuch like things: their Religion is *Lutheran*: the Arms of the Kingdom Azure, three Crowns, Or: It hath two Arch-Biſhops, eight Biſhops.

It is a wonder, and Men can ſcarce comprehend, how this Nation is come to this greatneſs, to make War in ſo many parts of *Europe*, being to paſs over the Sea: or how they get ſo many Men in Arms, the Dominions thereof being

being large, but not populous, ſo that there ne
came from thence, ſixty thouſand Men. It w
reported that many Women in Mens clothes ſu
plyed their places, and fought like *Amazo*
The beginning of this upſtart greatneſs, w
from *Charles* Duke of *Sunderman*, who bei
Uncle to *Sigiſmond*, King of *Sweden* by Deſce
and of *Poland* by Election, upon his ſeating hi
ſelf in that Kingdome, and conſtituting his Unc
Vice-Roy of his Native Kingdome of *Swede*
he, with the conſent of the Senators, aſſumes t
Crown, and maintains it againſt his Nephe
whereupon enſued divers Battels, the Uſur
wafting over his *Swedes* into *Poland*, and b
ginning an offenſive War: when he dying, hi
Son, the Great *Guſtavus*, proſecuted it afreſh
till after various Succeſſes a Truce was conclud
on; before the expiration of which, he fell wi
that ſtrange ſucceſs into *Germany* before ſai
After his death, his Daughter *Chriſtina* w
Crowned, and Reigned ſevenreen years, whe
another occaſion of War hapening, they jud
ing her not capable to mannage it, procured h
to renounce her right to the Crown, and reſig
it to her Kinſman *Carolus Guſtavus*, who wi
a powerful Army invaded *Poland*, prompte
thereunto by Cardinal *Mazerine*, and the Uſu
ping Protector of *England*, who by an Ambaſſ
dor Mr. *Whitlock*, projected that Invaſion, w
keep the Arms of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in ſuſpen
and attendance of the Iſſue of that War, whi
we

re raiſed to the aſſiſtance of the *Spaniards*, then War with both *French* and *Engliſh*. *Carolus Gu-*
stavus dying, as aforeſaid, the Crown is placed on e head of his Son *Charles*, (a Child of five years d,) by his VVife, the Daughter of the Duke of *Holſteyn*: Of their late Conqueſts, within theſe urty years, there remains to that Crown, all *Pomerania*, and the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Bremen* in *Germany*, beſides other leſs Provinces gained from e *Dane*, and ſeveral Iſlands in the *Baltick*-Sea; ith *Riga*, the cheif City of *Leifland*, a wealthy aratine City, being ſeated as the Grand Empo- m of the more remote *North-eaſt* Countreys, as *Ruſſia*, &c. and was the onely Port of Trade thi- her, before the paſſage about the North-Cape to *Arch-Angel* was found out. The *Swede* (a mi- acle) is now in full peace with all his Neigh- ours; but no doubt according to Cuſtome, is con- riving another Invaſion upon ſome of his Neigh- ours.

Ruſſia is the laſt Region towards the Eaſt in *Europe*, a good part of it is *Aſia*, it is boun- ed on the North with the Frozen *Sea*, on the aſt with *Tartaria*, on the Weſt it borders upon *Livonia*, and on the Realm of *Sweden*, and on he South with the *Sea* called *Mare Caſpium*; he greateſt part is extream cold, but for the elp of the Inhabitants, Nature hath ſtored it ith Furs, Sables, white Fox, Martins, and o- her commodities, as Cattel, Corn, and Fruit: he whole Kegion is ſubject to the Empe-

rour

rour of *Russia*, a waſt tract, and as wilde a Gover
ment,

The People are baſe, ignorant, and contentious
and fooliſhly ſuperſtitious; after the *Greek* Church
they deny the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt
they bury their dead upright, with many othe
Ceremonies: *Muſcovia* is the Seat of the Empire
The Countrey affords very good Flax, and Hoop
to make Casks and Ropes, and ſtore of Hide
as well of Oxen as of Elks, much Salt-fiſh, an
Whales greaſe; the Arms are Sable, a partel op
of two Leaſes and as many degrees, Or. He
is one *Patriarch*, two Arch-Biſhops, eighteen B
ſhops.

The Emperour hereof is the only *Tyrant* ſo
Government in *Europe*, and the People mo
abſolutely Slaves than in *Turkey*, which make
them though perpetually in War with the *Tar
tars*, and every other year with the *Polander*
no better Souldiers; *Slavery* begetting in the
mean and abject Spirits, ſo that of many yea
they have effected nothing conſiderable, ſa
the taking in of the City and Dutchy of *Smole
ſko*, in the year 1654. taken from them thir
ty years before; where upon their beſiegi
of it with an Army of an hundred thouſand me
they were beſieged themſelves with an Army o
Poles, not above ten thouſand in the open Field
and were forced upon hard conditions to re
der themſelves; for which the *Ruſſian* Gener
and his Son, loſt their heads at their return

Muſc

Muſco. They attempted *Riga* alſo, in 1657. from the *Sweds*, but even as the place was by famine and Scarcity of men ready to Capitulate, the Emperour in deſpair, broke up the Seige, and departed. A Peace is now concluded this year 1662. at *Stockholm*, by the *Ruſſian* Ambaſſadours ſent thither in moſt ſolemn manner: But the *Poles* and they, are ſtill at War with mutual ſucceſs; ſome fifty years ago, the *Poles* (in behalf of *Demetrius* a counterfeit Emperour) made an in-road into *Ruſſia*, of above 1200. miles length, and was poſſeſt of the City of *Muſco*, which by the valour and Conduct of one Collonel *Hamilton* a *Scot*, was reſcued, and the *Poles* glad to depart, whoſe reward (of the greateſs whereof he was ſo confident, as that to make himſelf capable thereof, he turned *Ruſſian* and renounced his Religion,) was but neglect, and jealous diſtruſt of his abilities. This Emperour is likewiſe forced to keep a conſtant Army of fifty thouſand men, to attend the *Tartars* and *Coſſacks* bordering upon his Kingdom of *Aſtracan*, who every year invade him, and make incurſions ſome hundreds of miles when in their return with their ſpoil and booty the *Ruſſian* either way-lays or overtakes him, and gives Battel. If the *Ruſſian* prevail, he enters their Country and makes havock with Fire and Sword; if not, the *Tartar* keeping what he has plundered, is content to leave his victory and return home. Nevertheleſs every year Embaſſadors,

ſome

ſome hundred in number, come to *Muſco*; b
their main deſign is, to get Preſents of Silk
Veſts and Rayments, they look, and are ſure
receive from the Emperour.

The Predeceſſour of this Emperour ſhew
himſelf very affectionately reſpectful to our S
veraign, and regardful of his Cauſe, when, up
the murder of his Father, he preſently ſeiz
all the *Eſtates* of the *Engliſh*, and would h
ſold them, and delivered the product thereof
my Lord *Wentworth*, then Ambaſſador from
Majeſty, and for his uſe, if he had not wholly
fuſed it, telling the Emperour, They were
Maſters *Subjects*, whom he ought rather to p
tect, than to ſpoil, for the Rebellion of oth
People in *England*: whereupon the Empero
lent a ſum of Money freely himſelf, with p
miſe of further aſſiſtance, but would by
means grant the *Engliſh* their Priviledges, of
ing Cuſtome-free, till His Majeſties Reſtitu
on. This Great Duke lives in great State a
Splendour, in a moſt ample and magnificent P
lace and Caſtle at *Muſco* City, which is now
built from *Timber* with *Brick-Houſes*; the Fi
when it happened before: uſually burning do
a third part thereof, the flame running th
or four miles in an inſtant. He is alſo ve
wealthy (all his *Subjects* riches being his o
when he pleaſeth) and therefore very pote
The Patriarch now governeth Him and his E
pire, being the chief Miniſter, or Commander

Sta

...ce; b...rate. The Emperours Name is *Alexei Mi-*
... Silk...*halowich.*
...sure ... *Poland* is bounded on the south with *Mol-*
...*davia* and *Hungary*, on the east with *Muscovia*,
...shew...nd with the *Tartaries Precopenses*, on the
...our ...West with *Germany*, and on the north with the
...n, up...Baltick Sea. Their Religion is partly with the
... sein...*Greek* Church, partly with the *Roman*: and so
...ld h...here are here of the *Romish* Church three Arch-
...ereof ...bishops, and nineteen Bishops; and of the *Greek*
...om h...Church two Arch-bishops and six Bishops: The
...olly ...Arms are one Gem, and Eagle, an Ass Ar-
...vere ...gent Crowned and Nowed Or; for the Re-
... to p...gion of *Polonia*: and two *Gules*, a Chevaleir
...f oth...med *Cap a pe* advancing his sword Argent
...npero...mounted upon a barbed Courser of the second,
...ith p...for the Dukedome of *Lituania*: the commo-
...d by ...dities sent hence, are, Spruce or Dantz Beer, Am-
..., of b...er, Wheat, Rye, and other grain; Honey, Wax,
...estitu...Hemp, Flax Pitch and Tarr: it hath also Mines of
...ate a...Copper and Iron.

...tent P... This Kingdom, as well as the great Dutchy
...now h...of *Lituania* is elective, and hath had Kings of-
...he Fi...en from their Neighbour Nations, such is the
...ng do...mulation among the chief Nobility: They have
...ng th...of late years been addicted to the *French*, and now
...so ve...the Duke of *Anguien* Son to the Prince of
...his o...*Conde*, supposed to succeed King *Casimir*. It
... pote...reckoned one of the Bulwarks of Christen-
...his E...om, to the east, against the *Turk* and *Tartar*;
...ander...ut hath been lately miserably harassed by the

Swede and *Transylvanian*, who came to his assi
ance under *Ragotzki*. It proved luckily for th
People, that the King of *Denmark* quarrel'd wit
the *Swede*, and raising a formidable Army, dre
him to defend his own Countrey out of the Bow
els of *Poland*, and made him leave his design
Conquest thereof, which he had promised to him
self. The Marquiss of *Brandenburgh* assisted hi
in the beginning, but seeing his unreasonable En
croachments, and the injustice of his Arms, whic
he might afterwards upon the same pretences u
against his Dominions, forsook his side, and turn
enemy, a practise used to the *Swedes* by the *Ge
man* Princes before: for just so the Elector
Duke of *Saxony*, served them in the *Germ
War*. This lost the *Swede* all he had got, sa
his plunder, who by a Peace now resigned th
Dutchies of *Prussia*, which he had Garrisoned an
possessed, and took a sum of Money in lieu there
of; like a cunning Merchant, as my Lord *Ba
observes in *Hen.* 7. that gets by importing an
exporting of Merchandize, such indeed is W
to the *Swede*. But the Duke of *Brandenburgh*
invested and possessed of the Ducal *Prussia*: se
dom is it also, that the *Poles* are without War, e
ther at home or abroad; abroad now with th
Muscovite: at home a difference betwixt the Se
nators and the Confederate Army, whic
threatens some danger, if not timely compos
by the Prudence of the King, who is a most E
cellent Prince, and assisted by very able Noble
men

men, ſuch as is the Renowned old General *Zarnecki*, he who hath ſo often defeated the *Muſcovites* and *Tartars*, and once overcame the *Swedes*, whoſe Prince *Adolph Iohn* was wounded by *Sandomiria*, in 1657. They are a very warlike people, and the braveſt enemy both for gallantry, in mind and body in the world, carrying moſt of their wealth with them into the field. Their arms, and horſe-furnitures glittering with gold and ſilver. They ſerve moſt on Horſeback, the Gentry mounting their Tenants, and Servants, and charge furiouſly with Lances, and then expertly manage a Shabel or Cymiter: they have this year had two victories againſt the *Muſcovites*. They have been often vexed with the *Coſſacks*, a People (bordering upon the black Sea, where they annoy the *Turk*) mercenary and ſtipendiary to this Crown, who under *Chimelinsky* their Generall, often commited them, but are now in a better underſtanding and good complyance by a late Treaty. The *Tartars* are as well diſpoſed to be quiet, ſo that at preſent *Poland* ſeems likely to enjoy ſome reſpite, and draw breath after ſo many Convulſions, and Concuſſions of its State and Government.

Hungary is bounded on the ſouth with *Boſnia* and *Croatia*, on the weſt with *Germany*, on the eaſt with *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*, and on the north with *Polonia*: A great and mighty Kingdome and exceeding fruitful, it hath many

Navigable Rivers, wherein are multitudes Fish.

The People are strong, and shew their an quity to be of the *Scythians*, by their negle Learning, and barbarous manners; their S equally inherit without priviledge of Bir right; their Daughters Portion is onely a n attire. The *German* Emperour and the *T* share it between them; the Commodities th go from thence are, divers sorts of colour wheat, beef, salt, wine, and river-fish salted : Arms are bar-wise of eight pieces, *Gules* Argent: there are here two Arch-bishops, th teen Bishops.

This Kingdom of *Hungary* was ancien that Fortress against the *Turks*, which now *land* is, several of its Kings being slain in fields thereof, in battel against them, so very ma kable is that War maintained by the throughout all the *Turkish* History: Crown was devolved at last to *Maximilian* He editary to the House of *Austria*, who a while also grapled against the same power, to greater expence of men and money than Title, Revenue, and Possessions were worth, could not expel nor drive them out, being to it to defend his own: *Sultan Solyman* in raign of *H.* 8. carrying his Army to the W of *Vienna* the Emperours Imperial City in *stria* The Emperours chief City, and asse bly of the States is *Presburgh*, where the K

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his Son is usually Crowned. The grand *Siegneurs* is *Buda* upon the River *Dannbius*, Governed by one of his Principal *Bashaws*. The *Hungarians* have enjoyed a long, though narrow peace, some part thereof being disquietted by the troubled affairs of their Neighbours, such as are the Waywods of *Moldavia*, and *Walachia* (who are tributary Princes to the *Grand Signiour*, and are infested by him, who not seldome revolt, and as often pay the price of it with their heads) and lately, and at this time, the Princes of *Transylvania*, Of which next.

Transylvania, a Principallity, is bounded on the north with *Poland*, on the east with *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, on the west with *Hungary*; and on the east with *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, two other small Principallities, Tributaries and Vassals to the *Turks*. This Country of *Transylvania* is notable for good Warriours, being beholding for their stoutness to the strength of their Countrey, which, toward the south-east, is surrounded with Mountains. For these four last years it hath been the Seat of a cruel War; for, the King of *Sweden* having invited Prince *Ragotzki* to the spoyles of *Poland* in 1657. The *Pole* complained of this Invasion to the *Grand Seignior*, who commanded *Ragotzki* to withdraw, and withall sent an Army to depose him for presuming against his leave and permission to engage against the *Pole*. *Ragotzki* defended himself a while, but, being over-toyled, and spent

with care and hard ſervice againſt ſo potent Enemie, dyed. Whereupon the States choſe o *Remini Ianoſch* to be their Prince, whom t *Turks* likewiſe rejected the States ſtood by him againſt Prince *Michael Abaſſi*, inveſted by t *Grand Signiour*. After ſeveral encounters, a the loſs of *Waradin*, *Remini* was taken and ſtran led, and his head and quarters ſet upon the Ga of one of the chief Cities. *Michael Abaſſi* now in authority, and the Country ſubdued which makes the Emperour fear an invaſion the *Turks* in *Hungary* and his hereditary Cou treys, wherefore he is now in Treaty with tho Infidels.

Sclavonia hath on the South the *Adriatick Se* on the weſt, part of *Italy*; *Greece* on the ſouth eaſt, and *Hungary* on the north; part of it be longs to the *Turk*, ſome to the *Venetian* Eſtate ſome to the *Hungarians*, and ſome to the *Auſtri ans*: The arms, Argent, a Cardinals Hat, the ſtring meeting in baſe *Gules* perpendant and placed in true lovers knot; there are four Arch-Biſhop twenty ſix Biſhops.

In a part of this Country called then *Epirus* but loſing now its name with its Liberty unde the *Turkiſh* Yoke, was born that famous Wa riour *Scanderbeg* the Scourge of the *Turks* whoſe bones, he being dead, the *Turks* long tim after, took out of his grave, and made ther Meddals and Rings therewith; there are fe of this whole Nation left that have any ſpark

thei

their Anceſtors Spirit or valour againſt their Tyrannical Maſters, but onely a People called the *Morlacks*, who valiantly ſide with the *Venetians*, and are a great aſſiſtance to them in keeping that footing they have in *Dalmatia*: The reſt are buried in their ſlavery, and by the heavineſs of their Fetters are ſo benummed, that they ſtir not a hand, either in holding it up to Heaven, or in putting it out to the aid of others, who would endeavour their redemption, ſo that the Country may better be called *Slavonia*.

Greece, once a Mother of Learning and Arts, now the Den of the *Turkiſh* Empire, who hath its abode at *Conſtantinople*: it is bounded on the weſt with the *Adriatick* Sea, on the north with the Mountain *Hemus*, on the ſouth with the *Mediterranean* ſea, and on the the eaſt *Egypt*, *Helleſpont*, *Propontis*. The commodities brought from hence are, Gold, Silver, Copper, divers Colours, Wines and Velvets, Damask, and Turkiſh Grogram; Their Religion hath in it ſome ſubſtantial error, as that they deny that the Holy Ghoſt proceedeth from the Father and the Son, they hold alſo baptiſm of Fire to be neceſſary, yet they reſiſt the authority of the Biſhop of *Rome*.

This *Greece* that once had the Empire of the World, the great Miſtreſs of Arts and Arms is degenerated into the like baſe ſervility of mind with their neighbours of *Sclavonia*. Here alſo the Goſpel ſhone in its firſt purity, the ſeven

Candlesticks being placed here, as we read in the beginning of the *Revelations*; and now is universally over-spread with the thick darkness of *Mahometisme*. Nothing left to comfort them in their Condition, but their Vines, and the Proverb, *The Merry Greeks*: that arose from the wretchless stupidity and carelessness of their Condition, which they know no better to put out of their mind than by making themselves Beasts; metamorphosing themselves from Slavery, into Brutality: nor are they falsly taxed with Bestiality, that crying sin of Sodomy. So that there is little hope left, of their recovering their liberty, who are fettered in the chains of such abominable impieties.

And thus now have I finished *Europe*, the fifth Part of the World.

The *Names of the greateſt, and moſt Famous* Cities *and* Rivers *in* Europe.

IN *Italy* the Cities of *Genoa*, *Milan*, *Venice* *Florence*, *Rome*, *Bologne*, and *Naples*: the Rivers moſt famous, are, *Arnus*, *Tibur*, and *Po*.

The Cities in *France* that are moſt famous, are, *Amiens*, *Roven*, *Paris*, *Troyes*, *Nantes*, *Orleans*, *Dijon*, *Lyons*, *Burdeaux*, *Touloſe*, *Marſeilles*, *Grenoble*, *Auvergne*: the Rivers that are moſt remarkable, are the *Loyre*, the *Garone*, the *Rhone*, the *Seyne*.

The Cities in *Spain* that do moſt prefer themſelves to obſervation, are, *Toledo*, *Madrid*, *Leon*, *Pampelune*, *Bilbo*, *Priede*, Saint *Iames* of *Compoſtella*, *Lisbone*, *Fax*, *Siville*, *Grenade*, *Murſy*, *Sarragoſa*, *Barcelona*, and *Valentia*: the Rivers there moſt famous, are, the *Dower*, the River of *Tagus*, the *Gadian*, and the *Guadelguiner*.

The Cities in *England* that be moſt famous, are, *London*, *York*, *Briſtol*: the Rivers moſt famous, are, the *Thames*: the *Severn*, the River of *Humber*, and the *Ouze*.

The

The Cities in *Scotland* moſt famous, are *Edi*
borough, *Sterlin*, *Aberden*, and Saint *Andrew*
the moſt famous River is the River of *Tay*.

The moſt famous City in *Ireland* is *Dublin*, a
the greateſt River, is the River of *Shannon*.

The chiefeſt Cities in the *Netherlands* belon
ing to the Catholicks, are *Metz*, *Beſancon*, *Camber*
Antwerp; the chief City belonging to the unite
States, is *Amſterdam*: the two moſt famous R
vers are the River of *Scheld*, and the Riv
Moſa.

The moſt famous Cities in *Germany*, are *Stra*
borough, *Colen*, *Munſter*, *Norimberg*, *Ausburgh*, *N*
remberg, *Vienna*, *Prague*, *Dreſden*, *Berlin*, *Stetin*, a
Lubeck; the chiefeſt Rivers are the *Rhine*, the *W*
ſer, the *Elbe*, the *Odor*, and the *Danow*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Denmark* are *Co*
penhague, and *Trondon*; the chiefeſt River is t
Wezer.

The chiefeſt Cities in *Swedeland* are *Calm*
Stockholm, *Abo*, and *Riga*, the laſt whereof is
Livonia, but now in the poſſeſſion of the King
Sweden; the moſt famous River, is the River
Torn.

The chiefeſt Cities of *Ruſſia*, are *Muſcow*, *W*
dimar, Saint *Michael* the *Arch-Angel*, *Cazan*, a
Aſtracan; the moſt famous Rivers are the *Dwi*
the *Volga*, the *Don*, or *Tana*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Poland*, are *Crac*
via, *Warſovia*, *Dantzick*, *Vilna*, *Dien*, *Cammenec*
and *Smolenſco*, which is part of *Muſcovy*, and no
aga

gain in the poſſeſſion of the Great Duke: the chiefeſt Rivers in *Poland* are the *Viſtula*, or *Weiſſer*, the *Nieper*, the *Duna*, or the *Nieſter*, and the *Boreſthenes*.

The chiefeſt Cities in *Hungary*, *Tranſylvania*, *Walachia*, *Moldavia*, and little *Tartary*, are *Buda*, *Presborough*, *Hermonſtade*, *Tergovium*, *Czucham*, or *Sozow*, *Craffa*, and *Burgos*: the chiefeſt Rivers are the *Drin*, the River of *Oxfeus*, or *Alfeus*, the Rivers of *Peneus*, the *Vardax*, the *Marize*, and the *Danubius*.

The chief Cities of *Tranſylvania*, are *Weyſenburg*, *Clauſenburg*, and *Waradin*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Dacia* are *Trieſte*, and *Pedena*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Bohemia*, are *Prague*, *Cuttenburgh*, *Pilzen*, and *Budrozis*.

The moſt famous Cities at this time in *Greece*, *Buda*, *Salonique*, *Andrianopolis*, *Scutary*, *Durazzo*, *La Valone*, *L Armiro*, *Prevezza*, *Larta* *Lepanto*, *Setino* or *Athens*, *Stines* or *Thebes*, *Corinth*, *Patras*, *Miſira* or *Lacedemonia*, which are all now in the poſſeſſion of the *Turks*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Boſnia*, are *Iucyza*, *Bagnalour*, *Fruanſaray*: in *Croatia* is the famous City of *Whitz*.

The chiefeſt Cities in *Sclavonia*, are *Nona* *Zara*, *Nonigrad*, *Tinn*, *Sebenico*. St. *Nicolo*; *Trau*, *Spalato*, *Salona*, *Almiſſe*, *Starigrad*, *Veſicchio*, *Catara*, *Buda*, and *Dolcigno*.

The moſt famous City in *Walachia* is called

Tergovis

Tergovis: and in *Moldavia*, *Zaczow*.

In the Land of *Sicily*, there are the famous Cities of *Messina*, and *Palermo*: in the Island of Sardinia, the City of *Calari*: and in *Corsica*, the City *Bastic*.

The renowned Cities in *Romania*, are, *Constantinople*, and *Adrianopolis*.

Asia

Asia.

Asia is now the ſecond part of the World, ſeparated from *Europe* by the floods, *Tanais* and *Duina*, and from *Africa*, by the narrow part of *Lod de lakis*, and the *Red-Sea*, bordering on *Ægypt*.

It is bigger then *Europe*, or *Africa*, and doth far exceed them in riches, as Precious-Stones and Spices: This Region hath been renowned by the firſt and ſecond Monarchs of the World: There was *Man* Created, placed in Paradiſe, Seduced by Satan, and Redeemed by our Saviour. In this part, was done moſt of the Hiſtories mentioned in the Old Teſtament, and many things alſo in the New: the eminent Perſons that have the Rule of *Aſia*, are the Kings of *China*, the King of *Perſia*, the great *Turk*, the King of *India* or *Indoſthan*, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Iapan*, and the Emperour of *Ruſſia*.

Tartaria is bordered upon the north Sea, eaſtward upon the Sea of *China*, ſouthward upon the Provinces of *China*, and *India*, with the flood *Ozdo*, and the Sea *Mare Caſpium*, and towards the weſt with the flood *Mare Steneum*, and *Moſcovia*.

The *Tartarians*, as they are divided into certain Kingdoms, Principalities, and Commonalties

alties or Colonies, one from another, so they differ in manners, and trade of life: They are men of square stature, broad and gross faces, their eyes sunk into their heads, and looking somewhat asquint; they are strong of body, and hardy: they eat Horses, and all other Beasts except Hogs, how soever they are slain.

The *Crim*, or Precopense *Tartar*, is the greatest and most Potent Prince in this vast and uncultivated Territory; He is next Heir to the *Ottoman* Family of the Great *Turk*, if the Male-line should fail, to whose service he is alwayes ready bound to attend on the designs of the *Turks* upon *Christendome*. The other Chief is called the *Czeremisse Tartar*, of whom, came that famous Conqueror, the great *Tamberlaine*, who over-ran all *Asia*. Their greatest War now, is, either with the *Chinese*, or with the *Russe*; but the *Crim Tartar* is wholly Mercenary, being in the late War of *Poland*; employed first by the *Pole*, and then by the *Swede*, and *Transylvanian* Prince *Ragotzki*.

China is bounded on the east by the east Sea, on the west with *India*, and *Bramus*, and on the north it is divided from *Tartaria* with a wonderful Wall four hundred miles long, built between the Mountains: It is divided into fifteen Kingdoms, or great Provinces, each having a peculiar Prince, but all yielding obedience to their great King: It is reported that he may bring into the Field three hundred thousand

Foot

diffe- foot and two hundred thouſand Horſe-men. The
n of and is fruitful of Grain, and Beaſts wild and
eye ame, Wines, of Precious Stones, Gold, Cop-
hat a per, Iron, Steel, Pearl, and good ſtore of Silk:
: the alſo very great Cities woll peopled: *Paquin* is
,how he Royol City, of which, things be written that
e incredible. The People are lively, witty,
eate wonderous Artiſts, they make Waggons that
ıltiva ail over the Land as Ships do over the Sea: the
tom rt of Printing, and making of Guns, is more
ſhoul ncient with them than with us: they have good
boun Laws according to which they do live; but
Chri hey want the knowledge of God, for they are
remi eathens, and Worſhip the Sun, Moon, and
nque tars, yea, and the Devil himſelf, that he may not
an al urt them.
r with Of this Kingdome of *China* there is little
Cri rit either certain or true, becauſe of its vaſt
e lat iſtance, which, if the North-weſt paſſage had
e, an een paſſable and not frozen, might have been
Princ roughly known. The laſt news from thence
was, that the *Tartars* had invaded that King-
ſt Sea lome, and had thrown down part of that emi-
nd o ent Wall aboveſaid, that was built for a Fence
with gainſt their incurſions, and defeated the *Chineſe*
, buil ſeveral Battels. It hath been travelled of
d int te by ſome forraign Friers, but our *Engliſh*
eh ha hips ſeldome thriving in the Voyage, is the rea-
obedi on no better account can be given of their Go-
that h ernment, Lawes, and Cuſtomes. From thence
ouſan ome the *China* diſhes, called *Porcelane*, which
Foo the

the Fathers prepare 40 years under ground, a
lay up for their Sons, as an Estate, before it be
for use: its fineness and transparency requir
such a time of perfection.

Iapan aboundeth so with Gold, that it is repor
ed that the Kings Pallace was covered therewi
in the time of *Paulus Venetius*.

These *Iapanneses* are the best Navigators a
Sailers of the Nations of those parts of the Wor
for which they are beholding to the situation
their Country, being an Island, so that they a
very frequent, and use Commerce in all th
Quarter, and prove good Auxiliary Souldiers
the several Princes. They are much entertain
by the *Dutch*, as may be seen in the busines
Amboyna.

India, situated between *Persia* and the *Ta*
tars, *Sinca*, and the *Indian Sea*, all Writers a
count the best and goodliest Land in the World
for it fills almost the whole World with preci
Jewels and Pearls, Medicinal Drugs, an
Perfumes, that it may be called an earthly P
radise.

The King of this Countrey, the Great *Mog*
is certainly the richest and most Magnifice
Prince in the World: which to shew to his Sub
jects, at the several seasons of the year, as
grows Hot or Cold, he removes his Court fro
City to City, of great distance, south and nort
his Countrey being very vast, and well people
But his chief Imperial City is *Agra*; where

moſt great Cities of the *Eaſt*, Lime trees and others of great ſhade, and ſweet ſent are placed along the ſtreets, moſt beautiful and pleaſant to behold. The *Mogul* is altogether, if not more abſolute than any of the *Eaſtern* Princes, all whoſe Governments are Monarchical Tyrannies. Every morning he ſhews himſelf in great State to his Nobles and Princes, who proſtrate, and adore him; and at the ſame time the Elephants (of which he keeps many hundreds) are brought to *Salame*, that is, to bow and bend their knee, which being taught, they will do very readily. To this *Mogul*, King *Iames* ſent the Earl of *Denbigh* Ambaſſador, to Treat, or rather to Complement about our Trade in the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Surrat* being in his Dominions, where conſtantly one of his chief Nobles is reſident as Governour. The Earl carried *Preſents* with him, but was moſt magnificently and coſtly Re-preſented by the *Mogul*, even to an Eſtate, and his Ambaſſie civilly and effectually anſwered; we count them Barbarians, but they are a Nation of extraordinary Civility, as our Commerce witneſſeth: where they love, they love ardently and conſtantly, and where they hate, they hate ſtriouſly and deadly. At preſent, they are engaged in a Civil War, for the *Mogul Sultan Coram* lately dying, left his Eſtate in Diſpute, though divided to his three Sons, of whom, he moſt loved his youngeſt, who by the favour and practice of the chief of the Nobility having gained

the Army which is alwayes kept ſtanding, poſſeſt himſelf of moſt part of the Empire, while his Brothers were diſputing with one another, about other the private Limits and Boundaries of their Lands. Both are now joyned againſt him, but with what ſucceſs is not yet known. The *Engliſh* Trade is nevertheleſs no way moleſted or impeached (their Governour now ſiding with the Younger Brother) but is carried on as formerly: the chief Merchants of that Nation being the *Banians* (a ſect and preciſer ſort of People than the reſt, the moſt of them being *Mahometans*), who are juſt dealers and very rich, and negotiate in all the Traffique of the *Eaſt*. The *Hollanders* have ſome places of Strength here alſo, and are in League with the *Mogul*, though in War with ſome of the adjacent leſſer Princes.

The King of *Portugal* is poſſeſt of the Kingdome of *Goa*, and other large Provinces and Territories, which were formerly diſtinct Kingdomes and Principalities, but Conquered and won by his Sword; but hath been diſquieted and diſturbed very often, as well by the Natives as the *Dutch*; but yet he hath made a ſhift to keep the greateſt part ſtill in his hands: and conſequently a very rich Trade and Traffique which he manageth himſelf. There is alwaye reſident at *Goa*, his Vice-roy one of the *Portugal* Nobility, who lives in great Pompe and State in a very fair Palace. The City is ſtrongly fortified

fortified and ſeveral out-Forts and Guards circumjacent to prevent a ſudden attempt of an Enemy; and other Fortreſſes are erected in that Kingdome, ſome whereof are put into the hands of the *Engliſh*, by agreement, the Coaſt being beneficial to our Navigation into the *Indies*. The *Portugal* Inhabitants follow the Habit and Faſhion of the *Indians*, as all Nations whatſoever Trading thither, do their Habit.

Perſia is a mighty rich Land, governed by the *Sophy*: though he be a Mahometiſt, yet he warreth againſt the *Turk* for the Religion of *Mahomet*, concerning the expounding of the Alcoran: out of *Perſia* are brought the Bezoar-ſtone and other precious Stones, Pearls of great value, and many Silk-works.

This Kingdom, once honoured with the Univerſal Empire, as abſolutely loſt it ſelf under the *Turkiſh* Slavery, as before under the victorious Arms of *Alexander* the *Great*, till the time of *Iſmael* ſome two hundred years ago; juſtly as great, he, conſidering the contemptibleneſs of himſelf and his Forces; he drove the *Turks* out all their Conqueſts, and left *Perſia* to his Succeſſors, an entire and Potent Dominion. After many changes in his Line and Family, it devolved at laſt to as renown'd a Prince as himſelf; *Sultan Abbas*, but infamous for his unnatural Act. He had a hopeful Son, his expected ſucceſſor; of whom, by the flatteries and ſurmiſes of ſome Courtiers being jealouſed, he reſolved on

his Death, and communicated it, with his com
mand of Execution to his General; and, bein
by him bravely refuſed, to another his Conf
dent, who likewiſe knowing the worth of th
Prince, offered his own Head in lieu of hi
with which not yet diſſwaded, he procured o
of his *Chams* or Commanders to perform th
Fact, which the Innocent Gentleman patient
ſuffered, being as he was riding, dragged o
his Horſe and ſtrangled. After the preparatio
of it, the Tyrant was exceedingly ſorrowful, a
going to the relief of *Bagdat alias Babyl*
their beſieged by the *Turk*, after he had cauſ
the Executioner of his Son to be put to death
and was returning home in triumph, he deceaſ
declaring his Grandſon, whom he had nam
a ter his Father *Mirza Sefi* or *Soſi*, (fro
whence the Modern name of *Sophy*) to be
Succeſſour, and commanded his Death to be k
ſecret till his Inauguration. This Injunct
was duely obſerved, and the young Prince, af
three dayes perſwaſion to get him from his M
ther, who feared the like Cruelty from the c
ning Tyrant, ſolemnly enthroned. It was
ported he was born with his hands full
blood, but very true it was, he dyed with th
full, in the year 1642. in the middle of
Age when he began to be more Conſiderate,
ving cauſed by his Cruelties many of his c
Lords to revolt to ſave their Heads: His
Sophy Abbas now reigns in great Splendor:

his return from *Bagdat* to his City of *Iſſaphan*, com[e] paſſed to his Pallace through the ſtreets filled bein[g] with Roſes up to the Horſes Belly, and covered Confrom the Sun by Carpets thrown upon Cords ty-f th[e] from the oppoſite Windows, where in the f his middle hung great wax Lamps and Candles, d o[n] which made an Artificial Day. The *Perſian* n th[e] th had a lazy Peace of late, but a Rupture ient[l]y with the *Turk* or *Mogul* is to be expected, for ged [t]hey are excellently active, and indefatigable war-arati[o]iours. As to our *Engliſh* Trade thither, it is ul, a[n]greatly improved within theſe few years, from *Baby[l]*ome immunities they have above other Nati-cauſ[e]ns traffiquing there, by reaſon of the aſſiſtance death[e] *Perſian* had from them by Shipping, without ceaſe[d] which he could never have taken *Ormus*, the nam[e]reat Mart of the *Eaſt*, from the *Portugals* in (fro[m] 1620. but for all that deſtructive kindneſs to o be [t]ur ſelves, he hath faltered of his Articles and be ke[p] greement, in delaying that money which he junct[i]s to pay to the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company e, af[t]er the hire of the ſaid Ships. There is now his M[a]wo *Engliſh* Factories in his Dominions, one at he cu[ſ]*tomeron* a Sea-port, and the other at *Spahaun* or was *Iſſaphan* aforeſaid, to the no leſs reputation than full [p]ofit and advantage of the ſaid Company, and the ith th[e] hole Nation.

le of *Natolia* or *Aſia* the leſſe, wherein is that rate, [p]rt of Land formerly called *Canaan*, by which his c[a]e the *Arabians*: this *Aſia* is a good and fruit-His [S]l Country, and hath been eminent in the true ndor[e]

Religion; for therein were written the most part of the New Testament. It is almost divided from *Africa* by the *Red* and *Mediterranean* Sea, and is now a part of the *Turkish* Empire.

The Body of this huge Empire is like a Monster, that consists of several Heterogeneal parts, and members: It hath large Dominions in *Europe*, larger in *Africa*, but largest in *Asia*; All which were meer Conquests, scare a Cottage belonging to the first Founder of the *Ottoman* Greatness; who was little better than an unruly Shepherd, from whom are lineally descended twenty successive Monarchs, terrible to all the world, being seated in the very midst and Heart of it. *Mahomet* the Great, became terrible, by the subversion of the *Greek* Empire about *Anno Christi* 1400. when he took *Constantinople*, and soon after that the Empire of *Trebisand* in *Asia minor*; since which time *Selymus* the first, conquered *Ægypt*, and *Selymus* the second, *Cyprus*: to omit the seizure of *Dalmatia* and *Epirus* somewhat before. *Sultan Solyman* perfected their invasions, and secured their possessions in *Hungary*, and made more absolute Tributaries and Vassals of the Princes, and Waywods of *Transylvania*, and *Moldavia*, advancing his Ensignes and Infidel Crescents to the walls of *Vienna*, but failed in his ambitious Design upon the Empire of the West. After his Decease they stood at a stay

not

not a Martial Prince ſucceeding, till *Sultan Morat*, in our memory, whoſe aſſumption to that Imperial Turbant, will not be unpleaſant to relate. *Sultan Achmat* a voluptuary, and no way addicted to War, deceaſing about 1615. left behind him two Sons and a Brother of his named *Muſtapha*, whom contrary to the unnatural and cruel policy of that Government, he had preſerved alive, (though once overperſwaded by his *Baſhaws*, he had ſent for him to his preſence, to ſtrangle him:) and after his deceaſe appointed him to ſucceed him; but he being of a Bookiſh and Contemplative nature, the *Ianizaries* weary of ſuch a Log and idle Perſon, depoſed him, and ſhut him up in a Priſon, and advanced the eldeſt Son of *Achmat* named *Oſman* a Child, to his Fathers Throne; and being alike weary of him, not onely laid him aſide, but murthered him, and ſet up *Muſtapha* again, and then relenting of their ungrateful dealing to *Oſman*, murthered *Muſtapha*, and proclaimed *Sultan Morat*, *Oſmans* Brother, to be the Grand *Seigniour*. He, during theſe alterations and fatal changes, was grown to diſcretion, and perceiving that thoſe Diſtractions happened through the head-ſtrong inſolency of the *Ianizaries*, (inſomuch that it was verily believed by others that period was near ſet to the Glory of the Empire) after therefore he had, as uſually, deributed his Donatives among them at his firſt aſſumption, and gained their affection; He re-

ſolved with ſome private advice, to be rid of th
whole order, and Militia of thoſe *Ianizaries*, an
to ſubſtitute a new ſtanding Force in their room
In proſecution whereof, he denounced a W
againſt the *Perſian*, which hath alwayes been th
Sepulture of the *Turkiſh* Infantry, and again
all diſſwaſions, marched to the ſiege of *Bagda*
where in ſeveral Aſſaults, on purpoſe to put the
to the Slaughter, he had well neer waſted th
greateſt part of them, when in the midſt of hi
deſign, and in the flouriſhing years of his Hope
by over-labouring himſelf. He contracted
Feaver and dyed, but Victorious, with the For
tune of *Alexander*, who dyed at the Siege
the ſame place. Being asked upon his Death
bed whom he would name his ſucceſſour, he ſta
ted up and with indignation, replyed, what d
you talk of Sucecſſors? will there be any mo
Worlds when I am dead? But by his death th
race of *Ianizaries* was preſerved, and the Crow
placed on the head of his Son *Sultan Ibrahim*
who continued it not long, before death tran
ferred it to *Sultan Mahomet* an Infant then, b
now of Age, and at this time Regnant, a Prin
of hopeful Valour and Magnanimity, of whi
he gives great demonſtrations in his prepar
tion for War, which he intends to proſecute
Tranſylvania (where he hath lately chaſtiſed an
depoſed two Princes thereof, who diſobeye
his Command, and uſurped the Governme
after he had commanded them to quit it as

hav

ave ſaid before in that *Territory*) and alſo in he Iſle of *Candia* againſt the *Venetians*, where or theſe two years laſt paſt, he hath had but ſlow ucceſs. The King lately ſent to the Port, that is, is Court at *Conſtantinople*, the Earl of *Winchelſea* is Ambaſſador, to confirm and continue the reaty and Friendſhip that hath been theſe many ears betwixt us. The two chief Reſidences of he Engliſh Merchants who have Factories at *rand Cairo* and *Damuſcus*, are at *Conſtantinople*, by he *Turks* called *Stamboly* and at *Aleppo* in *Syrio* in he bottom of all the *Straits*, *Scanderoon* be- ng the Port or Key where the Ships unload nd take in their Merchandiſe; Beſides the *Mor- a*.

The Emperour of *Muſcovia* hath for his ſhare theſe Quarters of the World, the Kingdomes f *Caſan* and *Aſtracan*, formerly belonging to he *Tartar*, but taken from him in this manner: e had made a terrible irruption into *Muſcovia*, nd had carried all to before him to the very Walls of *Muſco*, which at laſt too he entred, nd made the great Duke, upon certain Articles, become his Tributary, and acknowledge him, his Supreme Lord, and to hold his Dominions der him, which was confirmed by an *In-* ument in Writing under the Great Seal of the mpire. An. 1500. Whereupon with great ches he departed, and in his return laid Seige to a rong Caſtle, and ſeeing the Governour reſolute s the *Ruſſes* are very good in maintaining places

even

even beyond extremity to others) he acquainted him with what had paſſed, and that the great Duke had yielded him that place by agreement, and had further ſubmitted, &c. Whereupon the Governour deſiring to ſee the Deed, and promiſing thereupon to ſurrender, the *Tartar* over-credulouſly parted with his Act of Homage, but could never gain either the Town or that back again. Encouraged by this, the *Ruſſe* took heart, and followed the *Tartar*, but was ſorely beaten, till the Succeſſour of that Emperor, the Tyrant *Evan Vaſilowich* purſuing the quarrel, marched with Fire and Sword into thoſe Countries, and at laſt ſate down before *Aſtracan*, where in ſundry attempts he was reſiſted, but being reſolutely bent to loſe his Army, Life, and Honour, or take the City, he commanded a general, though moſt hazardous Aſſault to be given; which laſted almoſt a whole day, when with a moſt bloody Slaughter both of his own and his enemies he victoriouſly entred, and ever ſince, maugre all the Force and Attempts of the *Tartars*, the great Dukes have kept poſſeſſion thereof, ſuffering no *Tartars* to lodge in the City, or to wear any Arms. Both theſe Kingdoms are parted with the River *Volga*, where the *Coſſacks* do exerciſe frequent Piracies and Thefts, both upon the Inhabitants and Paſſenger-Merchants which Trade that way, and ſo by the *Caſpian* Sea into *Perſia* for Drugs and Silks, which are brought by *Gardvan* to that Sea-ſide in great quantity.

The

The chief Islands of *Asia* are *Zeilant*, whose ground is alwayes green, and the trees laden with blossoms and fruits, as Oranges, and Lemmons, the Cinamon grows here in whole Woods, for it is the second rind of a Tree, but being cut and laid in the Sun, becomes red: the Tree in three years space receives his rind again. Besides many other beasts, here are a multitude of Elephants.

Sumatra yieldeth besides other sorts of Spices, abundance of Pepper: here are also moneys of divers Mettals, of which the Inhabitants have learned to cast good Ordnance; very great Elephants are found here, which being learned are serviceable in War. The *Rhinoceros*, a deadly enemy to the Elephant, is found here: for though he be less, yet he warreth with him; having whet his horn on the Rock, he therewith seeks to rip up the *Elephants* belly. He is by many held to be the true Unicorn: every part of him, especially his Horn, being soveraign against all poyson.

Iava is very fruitful in several spices and *Indian* fruits, especially Pepper.

Benda a second Island, but very famous, for therein are several *Islands* whereabout grow all the Nutmegs and Mace which are in great abundance sent into all the World: the Trees on which Nutmegs grow, yield three times in the year fruit, *viz.* in *August*, and *December*, but the most and best in *April*,

The

The Iſlands of the *Mollucco's*, though but ſand
yet are known all over the world, by reaſon o
the plenty of cloves which grow up here only, bu
are diſperſed over all the world, they are fi
in number, *Ternate*, *Tidon*, *Matir*, *Mantrian*, an
Bachion. Victuals are here ſcant, for there grow
neither rice nor any other grain; it hath no cattel
but a few goats and hogs: they make their brea
of certain trees and roots. In theſe *I*ſlands onely
are found the birds of Paradiſe, which for th
ſtrangeneſs and fairneſs of feathers exceed all th
birds in the world.

Moſt of theſe Iſlands are in the occupation
the *Hollander* or *Portugal*, or ſo leagued to the
by the Natives, that the whole profit and trad
thereof is as good as theirs, which formerly
Articles of Agreement, were equally parted (t
what the *Dutch* poſſeſt) betwixt them and us, wi
neſs that bloody Story of *Amboyna*, to th
Southward of the *Molucco's* where the *Dutc*
had a Caſtle and we a Factory, but the Trade
riſing from the Iſland proving ſo beneficial, the
conſpired the ruine of the *Engliſh* by a pretende
plot of theirs, upon the ſaid Caſtle, which b
a Violation of the Articles on our part, if ad
mitted true, would be a good warrant for thei
procedure againſt them, which in ſhort was af
ter this manner. They of a ſudden as in immi
nent danger, ſeized and ſecured the princip
Engliſh Merchant and others on ſhore, and tw
Iapaneſe Souldiers in the *Dutch* pay, and put the

the Torture; which was by hanging them
retcht out, upon Planks broad as a Door, and
uffling up their Chaps with Napkins, and pour-
g in water continually till they had almoſt ſti-
ed them, and burnt their Fingers ends beſides,
hich grievous Torment extorted a kind of Con-
ſſion of what they had deſigned, whereupon they
ere all ſentenced to loſe their heads, which
as executed accordingly in the Caſtle Green,
he poor wretches ſo cruciated with the pains
hey had ſuffered, that it was a Courteſie to
urther them. Thus the *Dutch* got the entire
njoyment of that Trade, and keep it without
iving that due ſatisfaction for the poſſeſſion, or
he blood the price of it.

Thus much touching the ſecond part of the
World.

The

The chiefeſt Cities of Aſia *with the Rivers.*

THe chiefeſt Cities in *Aſia* which belong unto the Turks, are, in *Anatolia*, *Burſe*, *Chiutai*, *Angoure*, *Trebiſond*, *Sattalie*: the Rivers there moſt famous are the Rivers of *Alie*, *Iordan*, *Euphrates*, and *Tigris*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Syria* are *Aleppo*, *Tripoli*, *Damas*, *Said* and *Hieruſalem*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Georgia* are *Moſul*, *Bagded*, *Balſora*, *Sanatopoli*, *Strana*, *Derbent*. The moſt famous Rivers in *Georgia* are the Rivers of *Fazze* and *Arais*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Arabia*, are *Heraclea*, *Ava*, *Medina*, and *Mecca*; the moſt memorable River, is the River of *Cayban*.

The chiefeſt Cities in *Perſia*, are *Tauris*, *Gorgian*, *Coyſolma*, *Hiſpahan*, *Erat*, *Sus*, *Schiraz*, and *Ormutz*: the chiefeſt Rivers are the Rivers of *Tirditiri*, and *Bendimur*.

The chiefeſt Cities of *India*, are *Amedabath*, *Cambaia*, *Gouro*, *Diu*, *Bengala*, *Pangab*, or *Lahor*, *Agra*, *Goa*, *Calicut*, *Viſnagor*, *Pegu*, *Arracan*, *Malaca*, *Camboge*, and *Facfo*: the faireſt Rivers

Rivers in *India* are, the River *Indus*, *Ganges*, and *Mecon*.

The moſt famous Cities in *China*, are *Pagnin*, *Quinſay*, *Caneun*. *Macao*, *Mancian*, and *Nagaia*, *Hordo* : the greateſt River, is the River of *Quiam*, or *Iamſu Quiam*.

The moſt famous Cities in *Tartary* are, *Zaſpe*, *Samarcanda*, *Thibet*, *Cambalu*, *Tatur*, or *Tartar* : the chiefeſt Rivers are the *Tatar*. the *Eniſcoy*, the *Oby*, the *Chezel*, and the *Albian*.

The Iſles in *Aſia* in the Ocean are the Iſle of *Japan*, where are the Cities of *Bungo*, *Meaco*, and *Iacay*.

The *Phillipine* Iſlands, in which are the Cities of *Luſor*, *Manille*, and *Mindanao*.

The *Molucco* Iſlands in which are the Cities of *Gilolo*, *Mucaſar*, and *Aquen*.

Not far from thence is *Sumatra* and *Iava*, where are the Cities of *Candra*, and *Columbo*, far unto it is *Bornro*, *Manur*, and *Male*.

In the Mediterranean Sea, there are the Iſlands *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, and *Scarpanto*, in which are the famous Cities of *Nicoſia*, *Famaguſta*, *Rhodes*, and *Scarpanto*.

In the *Archipelago* there are the Iſlands of *Scios*, and *Metelin*, which have Cities after their own names.

Africa.

Africa the third part of the world, is separated from *Europe* by the Mediterranean Sea and from *Asia* by the Red Sea; she yieldeth Gold, Balm, Ivory, Ebony, Sugar, Ginger, Dates, Aloes, Myrrh, Feathers: also *Madera*, the Countries in *Africa* now follow.

Barbary is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea northward, on the east with *Egypt*, on the south with the Mount *Atlas*, and westward with the *Atlantick* Ocean: the Inhabitants are faithless, crafty in promising, and also in performing; they are fraudulent, covetous, and beyond measure jealous of their Wives: their Countrey yields Olives, Figs, Dates, Oranges, and a certain kind Goat, whose hair makes a stuff as fine as silk.

This Countrey, once famous for the strife for Empire with *Rome*, while *Carthage* stood, and after that for the *Iugurthine* War, is now cantonized and parted into several Principalities and as many Feuds, betwixt the Kings of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Tuny*, and the Dy of *Algier*, the King of *Bugia*, *Tedulgerid* and others, to one of which *Sebastian* King of *Portugal* being invited, and invited our Countryman *Stukely* and *Glorioso* to part with him in the Enterprise, in favour of an expulsed Prince, were all three of them killed on the plains of *Alcazar*, upon the Death of which

Sebastian

Sebastian issueless, hath risen a worse Feud then that he engaged about the Crown of *Portugal*. Some while before *Charls* the fifth, Emperour of *Germany*, invading this Country, took the City of *Tunis*, and the Castle *Guletto*: but the *Turks* coming with Supplies, and the unagreeableness of the Climate to his *Europeans*, joyned with the Witchcrafts of the *Moors*, for which they are infamous, made him quit his design and return home with loss. Ever since they have continued their bold Depredations and *Piracies* at *Sea*, countenanced by the grand Seigniour, who receives thereof, or his Bashaws for him, good part of the spoil. Some kind of Traffique they use here, but among such *Theivish* Companions it can scarce be call'd so, though there are good Merchandizes of the growth and Manufacture of the Country. So that it may properly be said of this place what we have in an English Proverb, *Here is more Cry then Wooll*, more Complaint then Commerce; the Captivity and Slavery of People, and the Rapine of their Ships and Goods, being the common Lamentation of all Christendome. Our late General *Blake* terrified them into a better Comportment with the English, by his noble and brave exploit upon *Porto Ferino*, where he burnt their Ships and battered down their Stone Castles upon their Heads; but no longer pipe with the Musick of the Cannon, no longer would they dance to any agreement, though they willingly

lingly ſubſcribed then to thoſe Terms. Since then u
the putting of *Tangier* into *Engliſh* Hands, and the
attempt made upon *Algier*, the very Den and Ne
of theſe Thieves by the Earl of *Sandwich*, the
have again bethought themſelves of the terro
and danger of the *Engliſh* Power, and are agree
to new Terms. This *Tangier* is a notable Fort
the mouth of the *Straits*, and may ſerve as a B
dle to their Piracies. There hath lately an Arm
preſented it ſelf before it, under one *Guyland*, a
ſome Skirmiſhes have happened betwixt the Ga
riſon and them, but another Army coming again
him, he being but a Rebel to his Prince *Cidi A*
Benbacar, he drew off, and is Marched to oppo
him; but what the Event will be, will neith
advance nor prejudice the Engliſh Intereſt
though the King, now rebelled againſt, ſeems
Court our Friendſhip.

Egypt hath *Idumea* on the Eaſt. and the B
of *Arabia*; on the Weſt *Barbary Numidia*, a
part of *Lybia*, on the North the Mediterrane
Sea, on the ſouth *Ethiopia* ſuperiour, or the *Ab*
ſin Empire. It contain th in length five hu
dred ſixty two Italian miles, and in breadth o
hundred ſixty; ſituated under the ſecond a
fifth Climates, ſo that their longeſt day in Su
mer is not above Thirteen Houres and
half. The Air is very hot and offenſive; the
is fruitful, by the overflowing of *Nilus*; it h
rich Paſtures, wherein they feed great ſtore
Camels, Horſes, Aſſes, Oxen, greater of grow
th

Sinc[hen] uſually in moſt places elſe: and by reaſon
nd th[e] the mariſhneſs of the Country, they have alſo
dNe[t] great ſtore of Fowls: it is furniſhed with great
, the[re] lenty of Mettals, ſome precious Stones, good
etrou[s] Vines, and Fruits, as Lemmons Oranges, Pomgra-
gree[s] nets, Citrons, Figs, Cherries, and ſuch as theſe,
Fort i[s] xcellent both for taſte and colour: here grow
: a Bi[g] he Palm-trees, which alwayes grow in couples,
Arm[s] he male and female: both thruſt forth cods full
id, an[d] ſeed, but the female alwayes fruitful; and
e Ga[r] hat not except growing by the male, and having
agai[n] his ſeed mixed with hers: the pith of theſe Trees
idi A[n] an excellent Sallade, better then a Hartichoke,
oppo[ſ] which in taſte it doth much reſemble; of the
neith[er] anches they make Bedſteds: Lattices &c. of the
tere[ſ] Leaves, Baskets, Mats, Fans, &c, of the outward
eems[ſ] usk of the cod, cordage; of the inner, bruſhes;
he Fruit it bears, is beſt known by the name of
he B[a] Dates, which are in taſte like Figs: and finally it is
ia, a[n] id to yeild whatſoever is neceſſary to the life
rrane[a] f man: it is the nature of this tree, though never
e Ab[ſ] o ponderous a weight were put upon it, never to
ve hu[m] eild to the burden, but ſtill to reſiſt the heavi-
dth o[f] eſs of it, and to endeavour to lift and raiſe it
nd a[s] lf the more upwards; a fit emblem of the re-
in Su[r] rrection. The people are not black, but tawny or
and [o] live-colourd; they weep and mourn over the
the [b] odies of their dead, daubed over with dung: they
it h[o] old it a great impiety to burn or bury them,
ſtore [b] ut having embalmed them they lay them in
grow[s] ome inner Room: the men keep at home for
th[e]

the houſhold buſineſs; the Women follow merchandize and affairs abroad; the men carry burdens upon their heads, and the women upon their ſhoulders: a witty and ingenious People, the firſt Inventors of Geometry, Arithmetick, Phyſick, Aſtronomy, Necromancy, and Sorcery, yea, they found out the very uſe of Letters. The Chriſtians among them differ from all other Chriſtians; firſt, uſing circumciſion with baptiſm. Secondly, conferring all orders under Prieſthood on Infants immediately after baptiſm; their Parents till they come to ſixteen years of age, performing what they promiſed in their behalf, wit, chaſtity, faſting on Wedneſday and Friday and the four Lents of the year. Thirdly, reputing baptiſm not to be of any Efficacy except miniſtred by a Preiſt in the open Church, in what extremity ſoever. Fourthly, and yet not baptiſe any children till the fortieth day, though they die in the mean time. Fifthly, giving the Lords Supper to Infants as ſoon as Chriſtned. Sixthly, contracting marriages in the ſecond degree, without diſpenſation. Seventhly, not obſerving the Lords day, nor any Feſtivals, except in Citie. Eighthly, reading the Goſpel writ by *Nicodemus*. They differ from the Papiſts in theſe things: firſt, by adminiſtring the Lords Supper in both kinds. ſecondly, with leavened bread: thirdly, admitting neither extream unction nor the Lords Supper to thoſe that are ſick: fourthly nor Purgatory nor Prayer for the dead: fifthly, nor uſe

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llow elevation in the Act of Administring: and sixthly,
carry accounting the Roman Church for Heretical,
upon and esteeming the Latines no better then the
eople Jews.
etick. This Kingdome of *Ægypt*, was a long while
ccery possessed by the *Mamalukes* a kind of Stratocra-
. The cy or Army-power, such as we had lately in *Eng-*
other*land* by Red-coats and Protector; the *Sultan*
ptism was alwayes elected by the souldery, who chose
sthood alwayes one out of themselves; the last of that
ir Pr Dignity was *Tomombejus*, who being defeated
e, per by *Sultan Selymus* some 260 years ago, was
f, t aken in Grand *Cayro*, whither he fled out of
Fridr the Field, and had made a brave defence by bar-
eputi icading the Streets, for three dayes; He conti-
: mi nued not long in a condition of Captivity, for
hat e he was hanged at his Prison Door, and exposed
aptis to the view of the *Egyptians*, as a spectacle of
gh th the Vanity of humane greatness. By this *Sely-*
e Lo *mus* this Kingdome was reduced into a province,
Sixth where one of the principal Bashawes keeps
e, wi Court, in great state: His Government being
ing t e richest in all the *Turkish* Dominions, from
Citi hence yearly many Ships lading of wealth is
rodem rought to *Constantinople*, which is alwayes way-
gs: fu id by some Gallies of *Malta* or *Florence*, but
kind late years with little success, they come
adm strongly guarded; and if they fear any dan-
rds S et, have all the Coast of *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, and
r Pur e Continent to Freind. The Bashawes are sent
nor u ither as Spunges, for when they have sucked an
ele

 incredible

incredible treasure by pilling, fraud, and rapine
they are sent for home and are squeezed to the
Skins, which sometimes they are forced to p
with to boot.

There hath been no change but of the Gove
nours ever since the Conquest of this Kingdom
which is usual with other Bashawes, as name
those of *Aleppo*, who do often rebel and thre
en the Grand Seignior, so that at present the
gyptians continue in the same obedience and du
slavery to which they have been so long accu
med, changing in this *Turkish* Tyranny
names, not the nature thereof, from that they
fered under the *Mamalukes*.

Mount *Atlas* is a ridge of Hills, of exceed
height, and of no small length: it is above
Clouds, and is alwayes covered with Snow in
midst of Summer, full of thick Woods;
against *Affrica* so fruitful, that it affords
cellent Fruits of its natural growth, not pl
ed and grafted, or inoculated with the hand
mand

Lybia hath mount *Atlas* on the north,
which is parted from *Barbary* and *Afrenaca*,
the east with *Lybia*, *Marmarica* interposed
twixt it and *Egypt*, and part of *Ethiapia* *superior*
or the *Ambassine* Empire on the south with
pia inferior, and the Land of *Negroes*, and on
west with the main *Atlantick* Ocean; the co
trey abounds with Dates, the chief diet of
People, which commonly rotteth out their re

their Goats they feed with the Stones, wherewith they grow fat; and yeild store of Milk; the Air so sound that it cureth the French Pox without any Physick; the Inhabitants are base and vile people, Thieves, Murderers, Treacherous, and ignorant of all things, feeding most on Dates, Barley and Carrion, counting Bread a diet for Holydayes; their Garments of the coarsest Cloth, short, that they cover not half the body; the richer sort wear a Jacket of blew Cotton with great Sleeves, they ride upon Camels without Stirrup or Saddle; a Leather thrust through an hole made in the nose of the Camel, serves them for a Bridle and to save Spurs, they use a Goade; their Religion is Mahometisme.

The Land of *Negro's* is bounded on the east with *Ethiopia superior*, on the west with the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the north with *Lybia Deserta*, and the south with the *Ethiopick* Ocean, and part of *Ethiopia inferiour*: the Country very hot by reason of the situation under the Torrid Zone, yet very well inhabited, full of People, and in some places alwayes grassy; well watered, especially where the River *Niger* overfloweth; well stored with Corn, Cattel and Garden ware, well wooded, having store of Beasts wilde and tame; they want fruit Trees; they have both Gold and Silver Mines very pure; the Inhabitants are of little wit, and destitute of all Arts and Sciences, prone to Luxury and for the most part Mahome-

tans,

Ethiopia ſuperiour is bounded on the eaſt with Womb
the Red *Sea*, and the *Sinus Barbaricus*, on the the
weſt with *Lybia inferiour*; the Realm of *Nubia* they
in the Land of *Negroes*, and part of the King ney ſa
dome of *Congo* in the other *Ethiopia*, and on the r that
north with *Egypt*, and *Lybia Marmarica*, and erve m
on the ſouth on the Mountains of the Moon apiſts
it is in length a thouſand five hundred miles; and the
breadth half as much. The religion of the People Turk.
is, they uſe to circumciſe their Children both I pa
males and females. Secondly they baptiſe the agans
males at forty, and the Females eighty dayes af oodne
ter Circumciſion. Thirdly, after the Lords nder t
Supper they are not to ſpit till the Sun ſet nknow
Fourthly, they profeſs but one nature and one ery w
will in Chriſt. Fifthly, they accept onely the ippin
three firſt general Councils. Sixthly, their ough
Prieſts live by the labour of their own hands, for odox
they allow them nothing, nor permit them to ſs T
beg. Seventhly, they baptize themſelves every om w
ry *Epiphany* in Lakes and Ponds, becauſe that *Phi*
day they ſuppoſe Chriſt to have been baptized nd wh
of *Iohn* in *Iordan*. Eighthly, they eat not of thoſe *reſter*
Beaſts which in the old Law was reckoned for ant a
unclean. Ninthly, and they keep the Jews Sabbath ay b
equally ſolemn with the Lords day. Tenthly eport
they miniſter the Lords Supper to *Infants* pre ereo
ſently after baptiſme. Eleventhly, they teach the p tha
reaſonable ſoul of man is derived from the parents e w
by ſeminal propagation. Twelfthly, that Infants dying unbaptized, are ſanctified in the nd ſa

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with Womb by vertue of the Lords Supper received
n they the Mother after her conception. And final-
Nubia they ſhew a Book of eight Volumes, writ as
King they ſay, by the Apoſtles aſſembled at *Ieruſalem*
on that purpoſe; the contents thereof they ob-
ſerve moſt ſolemnly, and they differ from the
loon Papiſts as the Chriſtians in *Egypt*: they are un-
s; in the Government of *Preſtor Iohn* and the
eople Turk.
both. I paſs by *Ethiopia inferiour*, the People being
ſe the Pagans where we may obſerve the diſtinguiſhing
ves and goodneſs and grace of God, who by People
Lord under the ſame climate and Region is known and
un-ſeen known; a peculiar Kingdome, ſurrounded e-
d on every where with Pagans and Mahometans, wor-
y thipping the living God, and believing in Chriſt
the though erring in many circumſtantials of Or-
s, ſo odox Doctrine, imputable chiefly to remedi-
em leſs Tradition. This is the *Ambaſſine* Empire,
es even om whence the Eunuch (that was converted by
ſe that *Philip*) the Treaſurer to Queen *Candace* came,
aptized and which is now the Realm and Dominions of
of thoſe *Preſter Iohn*, a Prince of large Territory, but of
ned ſcant and narrow fame for any atchievment, and
Sabbath may be ſuppoſed more beholding to credulous
nthly reports for his Greatneſs than any real exiſtence
ts preſence thereof. However he ſerves with others to fill
ach up that great Deſart, and truly *Terra Incognita* of
parent the world (the curioſity of travel being no way
hat Incompetent to the danger among ſuch inhoſpitable
in that ſavage People) as that quarter does the Map
Wom

to

to idle or no purpose, and therefore it shall take up no further room for the Description of it, we will only touch a little upon the Southern Coast, where we are concerned in matters of Trade.

Guinea stretching all along the South-west Shore of the *Atlantick* Sea, is bounded on the North and East with *Lybia*, famous for Mines of Gold hidden in the Bowels of some of its inland Mountains, for which it is very much traffiqued by all the *European* Nations, even the *Swedes*, *Danes* and *Dantzickers*, though lockt up by a dangerous Sea at home: such is the sacred thirst of that Mettal, that through all hazzards and difficulties it is attempted. The *Hollander*, to secure his footing there, and to make a propriety, hath built several Forts, and established a *Guinea*-company in imitation of the *English*, who justly claim the right possession, being the first discoverers, and that made Essay of the place, and are still better liked and entertained by the Natives then the *Dutch* are. Since His Majesties Restitution they have quitted and delivered several Forts built upon the passage into the Country to the *English* Fleet, sent thither to settle the Trade and former Factory according to its former Regulation.

Here may not be omitted that little spot of earth lying in the Mediterranean Sea, the Isle of

Malta

Malta, which by *Geographers* is reckoned as part of *Africa*, for no greater reaſon I ſuppoſe then St. *Pauls* character of the Inhabitants upon his ſhipwrack there in his Voyage to *Rome*, where he calleth them *Barbarians*, a term appropriate to the adjacent Continent; for, this Iſland is ſcituated South from *Sicily*, from whence it is not half ſo far disjoyned as from the Coaſt of *Africa*; and is the *D*iamond to that large circumference. It is very notable for the famous repulſe and defeat of the Turkiſh *Armado* about 1490. being beſieged by Sea by *Muſtapha Baſſa*, when *Mounſieur de Valette* a Frenchman, was grand Maſter, in honour of whom and their deliverance, they have built and called their cheif City *Valette*. The *K*nights that are called of this place, were formerly of *Rhodes* (which *Solyman* the Great, conquered) and from thence ſetled here. To this Order, none but Gentlemen of three Deſcents are admitted, and muſt be Papiſts. The whole Order conſiſted of Seven Colledges, *French*, *Spaniards*, *Germans*, *Italians*, *Engliſh*, *Portugals*, and *Savoyrards*; but ſince the Reformation in *England*, we have had none of the Order, which mindes me of a *S*peech of Queen *Elizabeth* concerning forreign Honours conferred on ſome of her ſubjects; *That ſhe would have her Sheep to be known by her own* Brand. *I*t continues at preſent in *Statu quo*, a great vexation and terrour to the Turkiſh Navigation, with whom they are to

be

be at perpetual Enmity by their vow of Knighthood.

And thus much may ſuffice to be ſpoken of *Africa*, we will next Enumerate the perticular Cities and Rivers,

The chiefeſt Cities of Africa, with the names of the Rivers, which are there moſt famous.

IN *Barbery* which containeth the Kingdoms of *Fez*, *Morocco*, *Tremiſer*, *Algier*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Barca*, there are the famous Cities *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Tangier*, *Telenſin*, *Oran*, *Algeir*, *Conſtantine*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Barca*.

The Rivers there moſt famous are the *Tenenſife*, the *Ommiraby*, and the River of *Cebu*, *Mulvia Rio Major*, and the *Magrida*.

In *Belledulgered*, which containeth the Kingdoms of *Suz*, *Daza*, *Sagelmoſſe*, *Tegorarin*, *Biledulgerid* and the Deſart of *Barca*: there are theſe famous Cities, *Taradante*, *Dara*, *Segelmoſs*, *Tegorarin*, *Zeb*, *Billedulgerid*: the chiefeſt Rivers are the River of *Sur*, the River of *Darba*, and the *Ghir*.

In *Egypt* are the famous Cities of *Sabod Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Raſcha*, or *Roſeſta*, *Damietta*, *Coſir*,

ſir, and *Surs:* the renowned River is the River of *Nilus.*

In the deſert of *Zaara* are theſe memorable cities, *Zauhaga, Zuenzera, Targa, Lemta, Berdoa, Gadga* and *Borno.*

In the Country of the *Negroes,* are theſe remarkable Cities, *Gue, Eata, Gueneha, Tombu, Agados, Cano, Caſſena, Gangara, Tula, Cabaſ* or *Senega Guinala, Beria, Melli, Sango, Gago, Wubi, Zegzog, and Sanfara:* the Rivers here that are moſt famous, are *Sernoga, Gambaa,* and *Rio Degrand.*

In *Gniomy* are theſe famous Towns, *Serze-Lionne,* or *Cachieu,* Saint *George De la Mine,* and *Benin.*

In *Nubia* are theſe remarkable Cities, *Gotham, Cuſam, Nubia, Dancala, Iulac, Bugiha, Caſila,* and *Daſila.*

In the upper *Ethiopia,* which containeth the Kingdoms of *Barnegus, Tigremahon, Amara, Damont, Cafatos, Innari, Gogame, Baga, Medri, Meru, Ximenchi,* and *Dambaa:* There are theſe famous Cities, *Barone, Caxumo, Amara, Damont, Gefate, Narre, Goyame,* and *Adeghena:* the Rivers which are here moſt memorable, are, the Rivers, of *Zair* and *Quilmanci.*

In that part which is called *Zanguebar,* are theſe remarkable Cities, *Dambea, Moſambique, Quiloa, Monbaze, Melinda.* On the ſide of *Aan,* are, *Brava, Magadaxo, Adea, Adel.* On the ſide of *Abex, Erocco,* or *Arquico, Suaquem, Biaſ*

In the lower *Ethiopia*, which comprehendeth *Congo*, *Caffrare* and *Monomotepa*, are the famous Cities of *Banza Loanga*, *S. Salvador*, *Cabazze*, or *Dongo*, *Safula*, *Simbaos*, or *Meſſapa*, and *Bu-ua*, and *Tang*, or *Tete*: the Rivers are *Cuana*, *Spiritu Sacto*, and the River *Dos infantes*.

In *Africa* are divers other Iſlands beſides *Malta*: In the Weſtern Ocean, the *Canaries*, the *Cape Verd* and the Iſle of Saint *Thomas*: the chiefeſt in the *Canaries* is called Saint *Iago*; and in Saint *Thomas*, *Panoaſan*.

In the Eaſtern Ocean there is the Iſle of *Magaſcar*, or Saint *Laurence*; and the Iſle of *Zocotra*, which hath a City after her own name.

America

America.

THE Vain and ambitious lamentation of Great *Alexander*, had he extended his Life to the ſame prodigious length as he did his victorious Arms, might have found new Worlds to conquer, when he might have paſt from his Conqueſt of the *Sea* of the Eaſt, to the Shores of the *Weſt Indies*. It hath been obſerved by thoſe that have curiouſly calculated the riſe, growth and perfection of Arts and Learning, that they have alwayes followed the fortune of Arms and Empire, which having traverſed the Eaſt, and verged Weſtward to *Grecia* ſetled in the Romans Greatneſs among the reſt of thoſe Arts, *Aſtronomy* and *Geometry*, and the product of them *Navigations*, have been by the *Europeans* highly improved, who ſcorning the puſillanimity of former Ages, that crept in their Veſſels by the Shore, have adventured into the dangerous Main, and by skilfull preſumption have diſcovered new Lands, and ſo far advanced the knowledge of them by frequent Voyages, that it is concluded, ſo far as Sea and Land is paſſable, there can be no other Countries undiſcoverable. Since which fortunate adventures, the courſe of the World and Governments have been altered, for Empire hath followed Arts, to wit, the diſcovery of thoſe Treaſures and Mines which

not

nocent Nature had ſo long obſcured, and hidden from theſe parts of the World; For, the King of *Spain* being poſſeſt of theſe Mines, as we ſhall ſee preſently, a wonder it is how formidable he grew, and to what greatneſs he aroſe, even to the aſpiring ambition of an Vniverſal Monarchy; diſdaining to be numbered the Fifth (the other four being indeed but partly ſo) whereas this aimed to be one and all: and *Thomas de Campanella*, a Learned *Jeſuit*, hath written a very elaborate Tract, ſhewing the means and feiſible wayes thereunto.

The firſt Diſcoverer of this Fourth part of the World, was *Chriſtopher Columbus*, a *Genoeſe*; who, having ſtudied Geometry, and been bread at Rome, had more then ſtrong imaginations, that there were great and vaſt Regions to the Weſtward of *Europe*: and thereupon communicated the Project to ſeveral Merchants: who, unwilling, or unable to hazard ſo much Money as was requiſite to ſuch an undertaking, adviſed him to addreſs himſelf to ſome Prince whoſe Dominions were accommodated to the Deſign, if it did ſucceed; by whom he might be ſet forth upon the Voyage: which he ſo importunately proſecuted, as it is natural with all Men, who fancy to themſelves a ſingle and ſure way to Honour and profit. Whereupon he addreſſed himſelf firſt to our King *Henry* the Seventh, and laid open to him and his Council the fair poſſibilities of the Deſign, and the advantages which would

thence accrue to this Crown, being ſo conveni-
ently ſcituated for that Navigation: King *Henry*
heard him, but gave little credit to his Diſcour-
ſes, affecting a ſecure Exchequer, which he had
unknown wayes (before) to fill, beyond the un-
certain hopes of unknown Mines, which, like
the Philoſophers Stone might have no other ex-
iſtence than in projection. He then made offer of
this his ſervice to *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*
and *Caſtile*, a wiſe and prudent Prince; who
publickly weighing the ſmall charge againſt the
exceeding Honour and Gain, conſented to His
deſires, and furniſhed him with fifteen Ships,
Men, and Victuals for the Voyage, giving him
Commiſſion and Authority in his name, to pur-
ſue the adventure.

Our Chronicles indeed report, that after this
fruitleſs proffer, which was in the year, 1488.
King *Henry* gave a Commiſſion to one *John Ca-*
bot, and his three Sons, *Sebaſtian*, *Lewis*, and
Santius; *John* and *Sebaſtian* ſetting Sail, ranged
great part of this unknown Land in one thouſand
four hundred ninety and ſeven, which *Columbus*
had only touched in 1492. and it was 1498. ere he
ſaw the continent. *Americus Veſputius* came long
after, though the whole Continent, at this day is
called *America* after his own name. This *Sebaſti-*
an diſcovered more than them all, and was there-
fore Knighted by K. *Henry* the Eighth, who made
him grand Pilot of *England*, with a penſion of
166*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* yearly; but the *Spaniſh* Se-

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zure and Landing prepoſſeſſing the Countrey, we got nothing there, more then our pains for our labour till a great while after.

For it was almoſt 100 years after, before we ſet footing in any part thereof. The firſt that promoted it was Sir *Walter Rawleigh* in 1584. who with Letters Patents, aſſiſted by Sir *Richard Greenvile*, great Unckle to the now Earl of *Bath*, and other Gentlemen, ſet out two ſhips from the *Thames*, who in leſs then three Moneths time by an undue courſe to the *S*outhward, paſſing the *Canaries*, fell in with the Coaſt of *Florida*, and entring there into Harbour (after they had ſailed an hundred and twenty miles in ſight of land) they took poſſeſſion of it for the Queens Majeſty, which from the tops of the Hills beholding the Sea on both ſides, they reputed to be an *I*ſland, which they named *Florida*, by reaſon of its flowery green ſoyl, and flouriſhing herbage. The Continent was then called by the *Salvages*, *Weganoaca*; but afterwards upon the return of the Fleet, Her Majeſty was pleaſed to honour it with her own unmarried State, and to call it *Virginia*, the firſt Governour thereof being Mr. *Ralph Lane*. Hither, during the aboad of the *Engliſh* that were left, while the Ships returned, came Sir *Francis Drake*, and ſeeing the men in diſtreſs, lent the Governour and them a ſhip to carry them home. The next were thoſe in 1485. that came with Sir *Richard Greenvile* from *Plimouth* with ſeven ſail who

in a Months time came to St. *Domingo* in *Hispaniola*; and within a fortnight after, anchored at *Florida*; and in 1586. Sir *Richard Greenvile* came again, but the Colony he had left were all killed: so he returned, and sent Mr. *White*, who made a successful Voyage, and was Governour there; who, returning into *England*, and leaving another Colony, they were all destroyed at his coming again: which so dis-heartned all further undertakings, that it was twelve years before another Voyage was begun, under Captain *Gosnol*, in the year 1602. who, passing by the *Azores*, made the Voyage shorter by 500. Leagues, which was also seconded by two Barks from *Bristoll* 1603. and another from *London* 1605. But still no convenient Harbour for Ships, nor Security for the Men that should stay there was yet found, till the Arrival of Capt. *Smith* in 1606.

Virginia is seated between the degrees of 34 and 45. North Latitude; the Bounds thereof on the East-side are the great Ocean; on the South lieth *Florida*; on the North *Nova Francia*; as for the West thereof the limits are unknown. The English Plantations, as they were in that year 1606. were under the degrees of 35, 38. and 39. the temperature thereof agreeing very well with the English Constitution. The Summer is as hot as in *Spain*: the Winter as cold as in *France* or in *England*. The Heat of Summer is in *June*, *July*, and *August*; but the constant breezes at that time of the year, do much allay its vehemency.

The

The extreme cold of the Winter is, half *December*, *January*, *February*, and half *March*. The Winds are variable, but no ſuch Thunder or Lightning as in *Europe*: all the varieties of needful Fruits which we have here, may, by the induſtry of men, be in great plenty there.

There is but one entrance by Sea into this Country, and that is at the Mouth of a very goodly Bay, eighteen or twenty miles broad: The South *Cape* is called *Cape Henry*: and the North, *Cape Charles*, in honour of thoſe two Princes. The Land may have the prerogative over moſt places known, for large and pleaſant Navigable Rivers, Mountains, Hills, Valleys, and Champion Fields. In the Bay which lieth North and South, are many Iſles, both great and ſmall: the water floweth herein neer 200. miles, and hath a Channel for 140. miles, of betwixt 6, and 15 Fathom deep, being in breadth ſome 10 or 14 miles. The Mountains are of divers natures: for, at the Head of the Bay, the Rocks are of a Compoſition, like Mill-ſtones, ſome of Marble, *&c.* the Colour of the Earth did in ſome places reſemble *Bole Armoniac*, *Terra Sigillata*, Fullers Earth: but generally it is a black Sandy Mould: In ſome places again fat ſlimy Clay, in others a very barren Gravel: The whole Country is neither Mountainous nor yet low, but beſtowed into pleaſant Hills, and fertile Valleys, one prettily roſſing another, and watered conveniently with

freſh Brooks and Streams, no leſs commodious then delightful. There is little Graſs, for all the Country is over-grown with Trees, whoſe continual Droppings cauſeth their Graſs to turn to Weeds, by reaſon of the ranckneſs of the Ground, which is now well amended by the Plantations. The Wood is commonly Oak, and Walnut; many of their Oaks ſo tall and ſtreight that they will bear two foot and an half ſquare of good Timber for twenty yards long: there is alſo ſome Aſh and Elm, Mulberries, Cheſnuts which taſte like Damſons; and Vines, but they are wild and bear few Grapes. There are alſo Gums, Cedars, Saxafras-Trees, Berries, Herbs and Roots, Pellitory and Oranges.

For Beaſts, there are Deer, Squirrels, Beavers, Otters, Foxes, Dogs, Martins, Pole-cats, and Weaſels. For Birds, there are all ſorts of Hawks, Partridges, Turkeys, Blackbirds, Thruſhes, and divers of our ſmall Birds. In Winter there are great plenty of Swans, Geeſe, and ſuch Wilde Foul; as alſo Parrots and Pigeons. For Fiſh, there is Sturgeon, Grampus, Porcupiſce Seal, Mullets, white Salmons, Trouts, Soales, Plaiſe, Herrings, Pearch, Crabs, Stromps, Eeles, Lampreys, Oyſters, Cockles and Muſcles.

The Inhabitants differ much in ſtature, but generally they are tall and ſtreight, they are of colour Brown, or enclining to an Olive when at Age, but are born white. They are incon-

ſtant

ſtant in every thing but what fear conſtraineth them to keep, Crafty, Timorous, quick of apprehenſion, and very ingenious. They are ſoon moved to anger; and ſo malicious, that they ſeldom forget an Injury. Their Buildings and Habitations are for the moſt part by Rivers, or not far diſtant from ſome freſh Spring; their Houſes are built like our Arbours of ſmall young Twigs, bowed and tyed; and ſo cloſe-covered with Mats, or the Barks of Trees, very handſomly, that notwithſtanding either Wind, Rain, or Weather, they are as warm as Stoves, but very ſmoaky, yet at the top of the Houſe they have a Hole to let it out. The Men uſe Fiſhing, Hunting, and other Manly Exerciſes; while the Women ſow and reap, and carry burdens, and do all the Drudgery.

Their chief God they ſerve is the Devil, whom they call *Okee*, more out of fear than love. In their Temples, which are Houſes 60. foot high, built Arbour-wiſe, are placed the Images of their Devils and Kings, and their Tombes. They have a Chief, and Inferiour Prieſts, but keep no Day more Holy than another. They uſe alſo divers Conjurations, and have Altars, but they ſtand from their Temples. In ſome parts of their Countrey they have yearly a Sacrifice of Children: Upon ſome conference with them concerning their Religion, although they could not be perſwaded to forſake their Falſe Gods, yet they did believe, that our God as much exceeded theirs,

as our Guns did their Bows and Arrows.

Many encounters the Engliſh had with the Natives, who, by treacheries and open aſſaults endeavoured to diſturb their poſſeſſion: but they were ſo frighted with the noiſe, and ſo terrified with the Execution of the Guns, that they were kept in ſome awe, while *Iames* Town was finiſhed which by the conſtant ſupplies ſent yearly by the Council for *Virginia*, was at laſt well built and fortified and palliſadoed, and the Salvages awed into a good Comportment, untill the coming of the Lord *de La Ware*, juſt as through want the *Engliſh* were reſolved to quit the Country a little before which time, as they had taken the ſame reſolution, Sir *Thomas Gates*, and Sir *George Sommers* prevented them by arriving from the *Bermudas*: where they had been in great danger by a leaking Ship.

His Lordſhip arrived the 9. of *June* 161[illegible] accompanied with *Ferdinando Waynman*, Captain *Houlcroft*, Captain *Lawſon*, and divers others in three ſhips well appointed with a year proviſion, who built Fort *Charles*, and Fort *Henry*, that were afore but bare *Capes*; and ſoon after good ſtore of Kine and Swine were ſent by Sir *Thomas Dale*, who was Governour after my Lord *De la Ware* was returned, who built Town called *Henrico*, and portioned out the adjacent Country into Hundreds: as alſo he built another Town, and called it the *New Bermudas*, about fifty miles from *Iames* Town, and the

Engliſh

English Collony fell to planting their Corn, about *April* every year; every man having been allotted three Acres of Ground, in the nature of Farms (the first Farmer there being one *William Spence*) who were to supply their stores for it, with a small quantity of Corn yearly, by which means it was wonderfull to see how in so short a time this Colony was thriven in its reputation.

But it advanced faster soon after, by the means of the standing Lottery and a perfect peace made with *Powhatan* the King of the Country; whose Daughter, being surprised, one Mr. *Rolfe* had married. She proved a very good Christian and Vertuous Woman being Christened *Rebecca*. They begun also now to plant Tobacco, every year changing their Governour, and had a dispute with the *French* in their new Plantations. A Convention also in the nature of a Parliament was called, and several gifts to charitable uses for stinging up the *Indian* Children, transmitted to the Governour and Council, so that they were by the year 1620 in a very flourishing condition, that year arriving no less than eleven ships, and 216 persons, which were thus to be disposed, 80. for Tennants to the Governors Lands, besides 50. sent the former Spring for the Companies Land, and 150. for the Colledge, 100. for the Glebe-land, 90. young Women to make Wives, 50. Servants for publique Service, and 50. more, whose Labours were to bring up 30. of the

Infi-

Infidels Children, the reſt were ſent to private Plantations. The year before the Lord *De La Ware* had mainly promoted this good and great Work, paſſing over thither, though he had hardly eſcaped before, dyed, to the great grief and diſcouragement of the Plantation; moſt of the Nobility entred now alſo into the undertaking, and were Treaſurers for it to the further promoting of theſe good beginnings, by whoſe Directions order was taken for ſuppreſſing the Planting of *Tobacco*, Planting of Corn: but all to little effect, the ſtream of the Inclination of the Planters, or good nature of the *Soyl* to cheriſh that Plant, preferring it before all Grain whatſoever, to the incredible profit of that Colony, as it afterwards proved. Now alſo there was much ſuit for Patents for Plantations; and ſeveral Perſons tranſported themſelves upon their own Accompts, but we ſhall ſee, they met with a miſerable entertainment.

For, on the 22 of *March* 1622. theſe perfidious Infidels, though they had promiſed to hold the League inviolable, till the *Sky* ſhould fall, as they termed it, reſolved upon a General Maſſacre; which, by reaſon of the Engliſh ſeparating themſelves, for the better *Soyl*, and commodiouſneſs of Ground, no way in the leaſt diſtruſting theſe Miſcreants (whom, in hope of their Converſion, they had uſed with all Familiarity and Civility imaginable, and therefore every way unprovided of defence, their Guns never uſed but

but againſt Deer or Wild-foul) they had very near effected, if it had not been diſcovered by one of their own Nation that turned Chriſtian. There were murthered in this attempt 3[illegible] Men, Women, and Children, all with their own weapons, they coming upon them in the diſguiſe of the ſame familiarity, but hurting none that oppoſed them. By the diſcovery of the *Indian* aforeſaid eleven parts of Twelve of the *Engliſh* eſcaped, for it being revealed at *Iames* Town, moſt of the Plantations diſperſed thereabouts among the *Indians* (who commonly keep not above a 100 or 200 in a diviſion of ground) took the Alarm and ſtood upon their Guard, which the *Indians* perceiving fled, but the Plantations far diſtant to a 140 miles, were moſt deſtroyed, which afterwards for more ſecurity, were reduced to five or ſix; and theſe inhumane Barbarians ſo ſeverely dealt withal, that in a ſhort time the Country was wholly ſubjected to the *Engliſh* and became very well peopled and of great Trade, and continued ſo, proving a receptacle and good retreat for many families in our late confuſions, and now yieldeth great emoluments to the Inhabitants and Planters; and ſo we will leave it, and take a ſhort view of the *Bermuda's* Iſlands.

The

The Islands of Bermuda's.

THese Islands lye in the main Ocean, and 200 Leagues from any Continent, scituated in 32 degrees, and 25 Minutes of Northerly Latitude, and distant from *England*, West South-west, about 3300 miles, some twenty miles in length, and not past two miles and a half in breadth, environed with Rocks, which make it naturally very strong, but infamous for Shipwrack; there being but two places, and those not very well known, where Shipping may safely come in, and those now are exceedingly well fortified, but within is room to entertain a Fleet Royal. The Island is very uneven, distributed into Hills and Dales; the Mold is of divers colours neither clay nor sand, but a mean between both: under the Mold two or three foot deep, and sometime less, is a kind of white hard substance which they call the Rock, but Trees will fasten root in it, being pumice like and spungy.

The Earth.

The Air is most commonly clear, and very temperate, and moist with a moderate heat, very apt to nourish all things, so as many things transported hence yield a far better increase; and if it be a living creature it becomes far better and fatter: by this means the Country is replenished with Hens and Turkeys; yet being, through their multitude

The Air.

not to be attended, they turn wild and forſake the Houſes. There ſeems to be a perpetual Spring, which is the cauſe ſome things come not to that maturity and perfection which is requiſite, and though the Trees ſhed their leaves, yet are they alwayes full of Green. The Corn is the ſame they have in *Virginia*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, of which, without plowing or much labour they have two harveſts every year, in *July* and *December* (it hath no Grapes in perfection) and the Oranges and Lemmons grow twice a year likewiſe.

The Sun every day in the year ſhines upon it, for the temperature is beyond all others the moſt admirable, no cold greater than we feel here in *April*, nor heat much greater than an ordinary *May*. Froſt and Snow is never ſeen here, and ſtinking and infectious Miſts very ſeldom by reaſon of the Main Ocean: the Winter they have keeps time with ours, but the longeſt dayes and nights are ſhorter than ours by two hours.

The Fruits. At its firſt Diſcovery 'twas all overgrown with Weeds and Plants of ſeveral kinds, many tall and goodly Cedars, infinite ſtore of Palmito's and Mulberries, and Wild Olive Trees, with divers others unknown both by Name and Nature, here is alſo diverſity of curious ſtrange fowl, as alſo for Game and Diet, and likewiſe of Fiſh; the ſea as well as the reſt of the Elements being abundantly liberal.

It

It is uncertain how it came by this name of *Bermuda's*, but that which is moſt noiſed for it, is the caſting away of a *Spaniſh* ſhip called by that name, carrying black Hogs to the *Weſt Indies*, who ſwam aſhore and were found there in great numbers, ſo that it was called the Iſle of Devils, and ſhunned as the rock of Perdition. One *Henry May* an Engliſh man, being caſt away in a *French* Veſſel by the preſumption of the Pilots, who ſaid they were twelve Leagues beyond it, with ſome *Frenchmen* got aſhore, and making a new Bark there, got to *England* in the year 1594. The next ſhip that was caſt away, (or indeed rather to be ſaid ſaved) was that of Sir *George Summers*, deſigned in 1609 for *Virginia*, which by a Hurricane being covered with water, and ſo leaking, that after three dayes the men gave over working, committing themſelves to Gods mercy, unexpectedly, as Sir *George* was ſitting at the Steerage, guiding the ſhip to keep her upright, came within ſight of Land, to which they made, and ran her ſo even between two Rocks that ſhe poiſed her ſelf, where he unladed the goods, the ſtorm ceaſing, and came on ſhore, where finding ſuch unhoped for plenteous refreſhments, (though he went to *Virginia* in a Cedar-ſhip, in which he returned thither again and there died) two of his men which ſtaid afterwards behind two years and one he left, when he was carried home dead when as they were contriving their departure and

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committing themſelves to the *Sea* in a little Bark, a Ship appeared and ſtayed their reſolutions.

During their abode here, they found in one entire Lump among the creviſes of the Rocks a piece of *Ambergreece*, the greateſt yet found, weighing 80 *l*, with other ſmall crumbles.

This with much adoe was ſecured for the Company of theſe Sumer-Iſlands, who to the number of one hundred and twenty, had purchaſed a Patent for the ſaid Iſle, whom the News of the *Ambergreece* much augmented. The firſt Governour was Mr. *More*, he departing, there was a monthly ſucceſſion of ſix, till one ſhould come from *England*, which was Captain *Daniel Tucker*: in the mean time the Fortifications were finiſhed and the *Iſle* ſecured from any attempt of the *Spaniard*, in whoſe time happened that memorable Voyage of five Perſons, *Viz. Richard Sanders*, *William Godwin* a Ship-Carpenter, *Thomas Harriſon* a Joyner, *Iames Barker* a Gentleman, and *Henry Puet*; who making a Boat under pretence for Fiſhing, being hardly uſed and not ſuffered to depart in the Ships, by the aſſiſtance of a Compaſs, unknown to any perſon till they were gone, ſet to Sea having provided themſelves of Victuals, and by a direct Courſe, the wind favouring them, in five weeks time (though a Pyrat to whom they ſailed hoping to be taken in, took away from them their Compaſs and other neceſſary implements) arrived in *Ireland*, where the Earl of *Thomond* honourably received them

them; and hung up their Veſſel for a Monument.

It is now divided into eight Tribes, each Tribe having in it 50. Shares, of which there are ſome for their publike charge. The names of the Tribes are

Sandys	*Pembroke*
Southampton	*Cavendiſh*
Warwick	*Smith*
Paget	*Hamilton*, formerly *Bedford*.

And thus much for *Bermuda's*.

The Swedes Plantation.

The *Swedes* are ſeated between the *Dutch* and *Virginia* in a Village by a Fort, which lyeth eight miles within the River of *Delaware* in *Virginia*: on the northſide of the River, they are few in number, and their principle buſineſs is, their Commerce with the *Indians*, for they have little or no Cattle: they furniſh the *Indians* with Guns and weapons, as the *Dutch* do; and once in a year are ſupplyed by a ſhip or two from *Swethland*, that fetch away their Merchandiſe.

Mary Land.

This Province is divided from *Virginia* by the great River *Patomuck*; it lyeth on the North ſide of the great River, and the weſt ſide of the

great

great *Virginia* Bay, it is more wholesome then the parts of *Virginia* and seated better for the *English* grain. It is now better peopled than formerly, the Inhabitants being Papists and Protestants, alike countenanced, the propriety by Patent is vested in the Lord *Baltimore*, a Catholick.

New-Holland.

To the South west of *New England*, lyeth the *Dutch* Plantation: it hath good ground, and good air, but few of that Nation inhabiting there which maketh that there are few Plantations in the Land; they chiefly intending their East-India Trade, and but one Village, whose Inhabitants are part *English* and part *Dutch*. Here hath been no news, or any matter of War or state since the first Settlement. There is the *Port Orange*, thirty miles up *Hudsons* River; they are mischievous Neighbours to the *English*, for according to the *European* Mode, they sell Guns and Ammunition to the Common Enemy the *Indians*.

New England.

This Plantation was first undertaken in the year 1606. by Patent from King *James*, to several Merchants of *London*, and the Well-Countries with a special Inhibition not to plant within 100 miles of the former Colony of *Virgi-*

nia, but never took effect till 1622 or thereabouts, after many losses and discouragements of several adventures. At last Sir *Francis Popham* had the Happiness and Fortune to establish it, though with much hazzard and difficulty by the Treachery of the *Indians*, and the unproportionableness of the after-Supplies. The Plantation beginneth about 44. degrees and is indifferently peopled with *English* as Southwardly at 41. At this day it hath three Divisions, the North, the middle, and the South. In the middle is *Boston*, the best Seat and best inhabited; the South is the Government of *New-Plimouth*. *Boston* hath a Street neer half a mile long, full of Merchandize. Here is Resident, a Council, and a Governour, which is yearly chosen and accomodated with a very good Port and Castle, furnished with Men and Ammunition. Near *Boston* lyeth *Charles*-Town; and five mile into the Country, is *Cambridge* an University of Nonconformists to the Church of *England*. This Country having alwayes been the Receptacle of such religious Male-contents.

The Land of all this Region is generally barren and rocky, the Commodities are these ensuing, Pipe-staves, Clabbord, Fish, *English* Grain and Fruits, and Iron works; with these they drive a Trade to most parts of *Europe*, especially to *Spain*, the *Canaries*, and *Chariby Islands*. They are at present very numerous, and deserve their Name, except the

diversi

diverſity in Religion, which hath made them diſ-guſtful to old *England*. Near adjoyning to this Colony, the *French* have a Plantation called *Canada* or *Nova Francia*, not worth the mentioning ſave for ſome bickerings that have lately happened betwixt us and them, concerning limits; wherein we have been ſucceſsful, driving them out of ſome Forts they unjuſtly poſſeſſed.

New-found-land.

This is the moſt Septentrional land of *America*, but there is a ſtraight of Sea not yet throughly diſcovered, called *Hudſons* Straight, by which the North-weſt paſſage was concluded feaſible, the Lands adjoyning being called *Nova Brittannia* or *Nova Franmurcia*. This Iſland ſtretcheth North and South from 46. degrees and a half to 50. and a half Latitude. The Natives of this place are few and Savage. The Commodity thereof is Fiſh, which is moſtly *Poor Iohn* traded for in great quantity by *French Biſcayners*, and *Engliſh*, chiefly of the Weſt Country, who for the profit hereof, endure the Winter cold and Summer heat of the Climate, amidſt other very great difficulties. This Iſland lyes at the mouth of the River *Canada*, diſtant from the continent at the north end near half a *League* and the South-weſt point is about a League from *Cape Britton*.

Martins-Vineyard.

This is a ſmall *Iſland* upon the Coaſt of *New-England*, the Governour thereof being appointed by the Council of *New-England*. It is 20. miles long, and 10. miles broad, there is great plenty of Fiſh in this Coaſt. On the Southweſt of this Iſland lieth *Long-Iſland*, in length 60. *Engliſh* miles, and in breadth 15, inhabited by ſome *Engliſh*, who, for their Sectary opinions have been put from *New-England*. They are claimed alſo by the *Dutch*, but depend of, nor pay duty to either. As alſo there are divers other Iſlands more particularly *Cape-Hatraſh* a part of Iſland in 36 degrees, from whence till you come to the point of Sr. *Helena*, which is in 32 degrees, all the Coaſt along are broken Iſles and uninhabited, the beſt whereof is *Roaucke* of 18 miles compaſs.

The Iſlands of Lucahos *or* Bahama.

Theſe Iſlands are Southweſt from the *Bermuda's*, and to the North of *Portorico*, *Hiſpaniola* and *Cuba*; the moſt eminent is *Lucayneque* in 27 degrees. There is likewiſe the Iſlands of *Abacoa*, and *Yuma* 12. and 20. Leagues in 24. degrees, and a half *Yuemela* is in 23 degrees and a half, 15. Leagues in length, and North from *Hiſpaniola* lyeth *Samana*, 7. Leagues each way

way. Between which two former lyeth *Yalaque* of 10 Leagues in 22 degrees and a half. There are alſo three ſmall Iſlands that make a Triangle. The Iſlands of *Magaquana*, *Quaqua*, *Makre*, and *Alreo* in 20 degrees, not now inhabited, and never but once ſailed to by the *Engliſh*; with loſs too, although they go round them yearly.

St. *Chriſtophers*, *Mevis*, and *Montſerat*, and *Antego*.

This Iſland is of ten Leagues in length, and ſeated by *Engliſh* and *French*, each having a Governour of their own Nation, ſo peopled by both, that Ground can hardly be obtained. The two Nations are ſo mixed in their Plantations, that no ſecret deſign upon one another can long be kept ſo. They make ſome Sugar in this Iſland, ſome *Indi*a, and Cotton Wooll, but moſt Tobacco. *Mevis* is 5. Leagues in length, lying within a League of St. *Chriſtophers*. Here is the beſt Sugar of the *Chariby* Iſlands, ſome *Indico* but little Cotton or Tobacco: in 17 degrees lye *Barbada* and *Redanda*, in the hands of the *Canibals*. *Montſerat* is inhabited moſt part by *Iriſh*, within 5 Leagues of the *Redando*, planted with Tobacco and ſome Indico. *Antego* lyeth between 14 and 15 degrees. It hath good Air, and is planted by the *Engliſh* with Tobacco, Indico, Cotton-Wool, and Sugar. The

other *Chariby* Islands, are, *Magelante*, *Dominica*, *Martinina*, *Santa Luca*, *Guarde-Lupa*, *Todos*, *Santes*, *Deseada*, inhabited by *Caniballs*, *French* and *Spaniards*; and *Barbadoes*, or *Barbadoes*.

Barbadoes.

This is a Lee Island, the Wind usually blowing one way. It lyeth in 13 degrees, 30 minutes, inhabited all with *English*, and *Negroes* their servants, to such a number, that it hath more People and Commerce than all the Islands of the *Indies*. Their principal Commodity is Sugar of the worst sort, Indico very good, Cotton, and little Tobacco. They buy and sell here, and scarce any where else in *English* Plantations, with pieces of 8. ready money. Here are store of Cattel, but Horses are the most wanting, by reason of their great Draught and Trade from place to place. It is the worst place either to live in or to make a Voyage or Return. For what is here is as well in the rest of the Islands, and much more plenty; for here they have too many People, and in those there is too few, and Grain more then enough. Its strength in men makes that they have no fortification yet perfect, the reason that induced my Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* sent thither Governour for the King in 1651, upon an attempt of Sir *George Ayscroughs* (sent thither by the Parliament to reduce

duce those Islands to their subjection) who had then declared for the Royal Interest, and proclaimed his present Majesty to land some force upon the Island) to hearken to a Capitulation and agreement, and render it to him upon honourable Terms. This Plantion is now ready to be deserted, unless some expedient can be found for Wood or other Fuell to boyle their Sugar; divers having already transplanted themselves to *Surynam*.

Iamaica.

This Island oweth its name to *Columbus*; who in his first discvoery of this part of the World, landed here, and seized it for the use of the King of *Spain*, being sent out by him at the instance of his Wife *Isabella*, with 15. Ships, whose Dysasters it will be too tedious to relate. It will suffice to say, that for all his great Services he was at last imprisoned in these Countries, and sent home in Chains, from which he was by the favour of the King released; and himself afterwards honoured with the Title of Duke *de la Vega*, a City in this Island he himself had so named, which City is now in being.

After our unfortunate Defeat at *Hispaniola* in 1656. where a strange Consternation had seized upon the Spirits of the whole Army (none daring to shew their Faces to the Enemy, but Major General *Haynes* and three or four more with him, who honourably fell in Fight with that

Negro, and Devil-like Molatto) for lack of Provisions, which would not have lasted the whole Army in their resailing to Windward to *Barbadoes*, it was resolved the Fleet should steer for *Jamaica*, which was accordingly effected, and upon Landing, Proclamation made that it should be present death for any man to turn his back to the Enemy. They landed without opposition and while they were marching up the Country, the crafty *Spaniard*, the old pocky Governour, by a Treaty and Presents, so delayed the Motion of the Army, that they conveyed away their incredible wealth and riches into the woods and other Coverts before it was possible to overtake them: He himself remaining as Hostage for the performance of some idle Articles. So the *English* were peaceably at present possest of the Country.

But not long after came a reinforcement from the Island of *Cuba* adjacent thereto, (Divers *Spaniards* and *Molatto's*, still keeping in the Woods and anoying the *English*) and fortified themselves at *Rio Novo*, where though they were strongly entrenched, and twice more in number, the Souldiers were so earnest to regain their lost Honour (being taunted to their hearing by the Enemy with St. *Domingo*, and undervalued for that Cowardice) that they fell on with incredible Fury and Resolution, and forced their Trenches, and made them accept of very hard Conditions to depart with their Skins. The like

like they did to other *Spaniards*, who landed about the ſame time near *Poynt Pedro*; ſo that there is little danger or expectation of another invaſion; the *Spaniard* having ſuch proof of our recovered valour; though the *Iſland*, if it were leſs fruitful, is worth the fighting for, though it ſhould coſt the *Spaniard* his beſt blood, for it lyeth within his Bowels, and in the heart of his Trade. For all the Treaſure that his Plate Fleet brings home from *Cartagena*, ſteers directly for St. *Domingo* in *Hiſpaniola*, and from thence muſt paſs by one of the ends of this Iſland to recover the *Havana*, the common rendezvouz of the whole *Armado* before it returns home through the Gulf of *Florida*; Nor is there any other way (whereby to miſs the Iſland of *Iamaica*) becauſe he cannot in any reaſonable time turn up to the wind-ward of *Hiſpaniola*, the which though he might with difficulty perform, yet he would thereby loſe the ſecurity of his united ſtrength, which at the *Havana*, from all parts of the Bay of *Mexico*, *New Spain* and the riches from *Nombre de Dios*, and the South Seas, accompany each other home from the ſaid *Havana*, and yet notwithſtanding the private *Engliſh* Men of War, ſnap up the Straglers, as they lie cruſing upon the Coaſt of *Iamaica*, being fifty Leagues Eaſt and Weſt, and North and South twenty.

It is ſeated between the Tropicks in ſeventeen and 18 degrees of Northern Latitude, and there-

fore

for twice every year ſubjected to the perpendi-
cular Beams of the Sun, but proving as happy to
the Complexions and Conſtitutions of *Engli*
men, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Spain*, o
Portugal. The mortality that happened there
our firſt Landing, proceeding either from th
griping Monopoly of ſome hoarding Officers, o
through want of timely recruits, or through ſom
fatal Conjunction of the ſuperiour Luminaries
It is by good Experience found to be a tempera
climate, for all 'tis ſcandalized with the Fictio
of the Torrid Zone, the Heat in the day time be
ing alwayes allayed with the *Sea*-Breezes, whic
riſe with the *Sun*, and the Nights are by an in
terchangable and never-failing intercourſe re
freſhed with Land-Breezes.

Nor is the fertility leſs propitious than th
temperature, producing in as great abundance
as any where in the *Indies*, Sugar-Canes, To
bacco, Cotton, Meaz or *Indian*-Corn, Pot
toes, Yaums, and Coco-Nuts; the Earth con
tinuing its *Spring*, and being green and florid
all the year long here are ſtore of Hogs fatne
by what drops from the *Trees*, whole Herds o
Beeves, which, before they were frighted by ou
unskilful method of killing them by ſhot, fe
by 1000 in the *Savana's* or large Champio
fields, but now ſculk in the Woods and Covert
and appear not but by night. Here are alſo
number of wilde Horſes, well ſhaped, an
very ſerviceable, being all bred of *Spa-*
niſh

Gennets, which may be brought for 3 *l ſter-ling*, and will yield 6000 *l.* of Sugar at *Barba-does*. There are likewiſe excellent plenty of choyce Timber Trees, and Wood for the *Dyers* uſe, as Fuſtick, Brahletta, and Ebony, and a kind of Logwood, China, Roots, Gum, Guaicum, Lignum Vitæ, Caſſia, *&c.* There are alſo abundance of *Cocoa* Trees, which the *Spaniard* reckons one of his chiefeſt Incomes, which may be yearly improved.

There is one Rarity more, which is the *Alligator* or *Indian Crocodile*, ſome of them 6 or 7 foot long: but they cannot hurt a man if he be aware of them, their motion being ſlow, and head and body muſt move together. There are no Mines found out yet, but they are not to be deſpaired of, in the proſecution of the Plantation.

The *Engliſh* have built a new Town at *Cagway* point, of about 600. Houſes, where at preſent the Governour reſides, having quitted the City of *S. Iago de la Vega* the *Spaniards* chief town, which is ſeated in a pleaſant *Savana*. This City was ſome 30 years ago, plundered by General *Jackſon*, who came with 500 men from *St. Chriſtophers*, and in ſpight of 2000 *Spaniards*, in a readineſs to recieve him and 7 Barricadoes (ſuch was the Mariners exceeding greedineſs of ſpoil) forced the Town and plundered it, and made the *Spaniard* give him a great ſum to boot, to ſpare it from the Fire: it had formerly 2000 houſes,

and 16 Churches and Chappels, and now but 600 Houſes, the Skeleton of two Churches and an Abbey.

Point *Cagway* is very well fortified, and has Guns in it, as good as any the *Tower* had: there is alſo another Plantation of the *Engliſh*, in one Regiment at Port *Morant*, who have already made it conſiderable by planting ſeveral Commodities. After *Venables* left the Iſland, the Government was devolved to the eldeſt Collonel; and afterwards *Cromwel* ſent Collonel *Brain* to command them, who died there: and then it was conferred on Collonel *Doyley*, who hath been happily active in promoting this Colony, and is yet Governour till the Arrival of the Lord *Windſor*, ſent thither with a Parent from the King, and Grant of the whole Iſland, under whoſe care it is likely to flouriſh.

The King *of* Spain's *Dominions in the* West-Indies.

IT will be unneceſſary and of no uſe, to inſiſt much upon the Countries ſubject to the King of *Spain* in *America*, becauſe we have no traffique in thoſe parts; the King of *Spain* forbidding and keeping all men from thence, with as much diligent watchfulneſs, as the Dragon did the Golden or *Heſperian* Apples. With much difficulty he obtained his Mines, ſeveral ſupplies being loſt, and his Colonies ready to depart: beſides the frequent Fights betwixt themſelves in point of private advantages, ſeveral Governours ſupplanting one another by Tragical means, the principal whereof was *Columbus*, that ſucceſsful Captain; *Ferdinandus Corteſius*, Marquiſs of the Valley, *Pizarro*, *Almagrus*, *Vaſca*, and *Blaſco*: By *Corteſius*, *Atabalipa* King of *Peru* was taken Priſoner, in which are his Mines of *Potoſſi*, &c. Who refuſing a dangerous peace offered by the *Spaniard*, by the fortune of the War

War was made a Priſoner, and for his ranſome ſending to his chief City of *Cuſcon*, and other places of his Kingdome, filled his Priſon, being a reaſonable Hall, with Gold and *Silver*, and yet nevertheleſs loſt his Life, being ſtrangled by the deliberate advice of his Enemies, who ſubſtituted his Brother in his place. The *Indians* upbraiding the *Spaniard* with their Cruelty and Covetouſneſs, and calling Money their God, bidding them to eat it. It is reported when they firſt entred the Country, they ſhooed their Horſes with Gold and *Silver*. To our diſcourſe: this Country is divided into *Mexicana* and *Peruana*.

That part of *America*, which is called *Mexicana*, is divided into three ſeveral parts, according to the ſcituation of the Land, in Plains, Mountains, and leſs Hilly grounds. Out of theſe Countries are brought over into *Europe* Gold, Silver, Bezoar, and other precious Stones, *Sarſaparilla*, and *Sugar* in abundance, Braſil Wood, Cotton, coſtly Plumes, Jackanapes, ſeveral ſorts of curiouſly feathered Birds, and many more Drugs and Merchandize. We will run over only the ſeveral Countries, and ſo conclude.

The firſt is the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*, famous for our Deſeat before the chief City of St. *Domingo*, though formerly ſacked without much oppoſition by Sir *Francis Drake*. It is ſeated in 18, 19, and 20 degrees of Northern Latitude,

being

being 150. Leagues long, East and West, inhabited chiefly by *Negroes*, which with the *Spaniards*, make not in all above 500. the Commodities are Ginger, Sugar, Cotton, Wooll, *&c.* and Tallow, and Hides 10000. yearly, gotten of the wild Cattel, which are the biggest in the World.

The next is the Isle of *Cuba*, lying West from *Hispaniola* 200. Leagues long, East and West, the broadest part not 45. the Commodities the same with *Hispaniola*, the Land neither so pleasant nor wholesome. *In* it, is the Town of *Havana*, in 22. degrees, the great resort of the *Spanish* Fleet; the Harbour strongly secured by two Castles. Next *Porto Rico* 15 Leagues from *Hispaniola* 45 Leagues long, East and West, 23 broad; then *Santta Crux* in 16 degrees and a half, the *Virgins*, *Virgin Gorda*, *Blances*, *Anagada*, *Sambrito*, *Angula*, St. *Martins*, in 17 degrees and a half, once possest by the *Spaniards*, now by the *Dutch*, as is *Eustas* likewise. More Southwardly is *Trinidado* Isle, 50 Leagues long, and 70 broad, *Margareta*, *Tortuga*, *Gardiner*, *Caracute*, *Calava*, and *Tamasca*.

On the Continent the *Spaniard* hath *Florida*, which begins in 34 degrees, the Gulf hereof is notable having two Entrances, the one between *Youcaton* and *Cuba*, where the stream cometh fiercely in; the other is between *Cuba* and the *Cape* of *Florida*, where it runneth more violently out.

New-

New-Spain.

Beſides this Province of *Florida*, the King of *Spain* in this Northern *America*, hath three great Kingdomes. The firſt and principal is the Kingdome of *New Spain*: The ſecond is the Kingdome of *Galiſia*: The third, the Kingdome of *Gutemalia*, and the Province of *Varagua*, that adjoyneth to the Straight of *Darian*, and is properly of the Council of *Panama*. The Kingdome of *Spain* hath in it a Viceroy and Council, intituled the Viceroy of *Mexico*. And within his Government the Province and Biſhoprick of *Mexico*, that of *Tlaſcala Guaxaca*, *Mechoacha*, *Chiapa*, *Yucatan*, and *Panuco*. The *Indians* of this Kingdome, are of two ſorts; the *Chickamecans*, which are a ſort of Rogues, that live much after the manner of *Toriges*, or ancient *Iriſh*, by robbing and ſpoiling Paſſengers on the Way, Towns and Villages; and the other live even as decently as the *Spaniard*, and are of all Trades and Vocations, as they are; of ſharp wits, and of great agility of body, as appeareth by their extraordinary feats of Activity on the Rope, and tumblings. This Kingdome is a high Country, for the moſt part of it, and for riches, pleaſantneſs, and wholeſomeneſs accounted one of the beſt in the world. as lacking nothing naturally that is to be had, excepting Wine and Oyl, which they might alſo have, but that it is

to. bid-

forbidden, to plant Vineyards, or Oliveyards by the King of *Spain*, and it hath divers things not elsewhere to be had, both of *Trees*, Herbs, and Drugs,

New Galicia.

THis Kingdome of New-*Galicia*, hath no Viceroy, but is governed by a Council, whose bounds is parted from New-*Spain* at the Port of Nativity on the South *Sea* to the North North-west, and North-east. *It* hath no bounds, but may enlarge their *Territories*, as they see occasion on the Indians. It hath already these Provinces. The first, *Guadalaica*, *Xalisco*, *Sacatecas*, *Chiamerla*, *Culiacan*, *New-Biscai*, and *Sivaloa*. And this Kingdome is not much inferiour to New-*Spain*, and it hath the same sort of *Indians*.

Gutamalia.

This Kingdome of *Gutamalia* is governed as the other by a Council, without a Viceroy; and is the Southwardliest Region of this North *America*, and hath within its bounds the Provinces of *Gutamalia*, from whence the Kingdome taketh name; *Soconusco*; *Chiapa*, *Suchitepoque*, *Verapas*, *Honduaras*, and *Cacos*. Saint *Saviour*, and Saint *Michael*, *Nievaraqua*, *Chiutteca*, *Taquesgalpa*, and *Costarica*, or the rich Coast.

The *Indians* here are more warlike than the reſt, and have more unwillingly ſubmitted to the *Spaniſh* Yoke, and therefore they have had almoſt continual wars; the moſt of the *Indians* living, till very lately, after the manner of the *Chickamecians*, though many of them are docible as the *Indians* of *Mexico*. This is a rich wholſome Kingdom not inferiour to *Galicia*, but rather exceeds it. But when I come to each particular Province, I ſhall name them as they adjoyn on the Coaſt of the Sea.

Panuco is a Province near adjoyning to *Florida* and parted from it by the River of Palms, which lyeth in 28 degrees of North Latitude.

That part of it that lyeth next to *Mexico*, is the beſt, and hath the greateſt plenty of Victuals, with ſome gold: the other ſide, which is next *Florida* is poor and barren.

The next to *Panuco*, on the Coaſt of the North Sea, lyeth the Province of *Talaſcalia* or *Loſangels*. It hath abundance of Flax, Wheat, Sugar, and Ginger; diverſity of Herbs, and Fruits; abundance of Cattel, Hogs, and Horſes, many ſilver mines, 200 chief *Indian* Towns, and at leaſt 40 Monaſteries of Friers.

Youcatan. The North part of this Province adjoyneth to the South of *Talaſcalia*. It is a pe- *inſula*

Insula, and in compass 150 Leagues. The temperature is hot and moist: it hath no Rivers but is full of good willows. It is a woody country, nor will it bear *English* grain, neither hath it gold or other mineral.

The Province of *Honduras* adjoyneth unto the South part of *Yucatan*: this coast stretcheth along the north Sea as far as *Nicaragua*, which is near 150 leagues.

It is a hilly Countrey, plentiful of all sorts of Cattel, and store of Wheat, and Mines of Gold and Silver.

Nicaragua, lyeth next to the South-side of *Honduras*: it is a plentiful Countrey of Coco, Cotten-Wool, Millet, Cattel, and much gold. It hath five Spanish Towns, and abundance of peaceable *Indians*, which are most expert in the *Spanish* tongue.

The Province of *Costarica*, lyeth between *Nicaragua*, and *Caragua*, between which it hath 90 Leagues in length. It is a good Land, and very fruitful in Millet, Wheat, Flax, and Sugar, plenty of Mines, both of Gold and Silver, and it hath two *Spanish* Towns.

The Province of *Veragua* lyeth between *Costarica* and *Panama*, adjoyning on the South part to the Straight of *Dariana*. The northerliest is in

eleven degrees, it hath East and West 50 leagues, and in breadth 25, and is washed as *Costarica* with the north and south seas. It is a Mountainous Country full of bushes, without Pasture or Cattel, Wheat, or Barley, but it hath some Millet, and is full of rich Mines of *Gold*. The Indians are few, and they be in continual wars with the *Spaniards*.

And at the end of this *Varagua* beginneth the southern *America*. And therefore *I* shall return back to the other part of this north *America*, which is not yet discovered.

The Province of *Cibloa* is the most northerly Province that the *Spaniards* possess in *America*. It hath but one Spanish *Town*.

Here are store of all sorts of our Cattel, and the Ox of the Countrey, which hath a bunch of Flesh on his back, of the bigness of a mans head, and his hair is shaggy and long, his horns smaller then our Kines horns, but his body much bigger: this is an Inland Province, and lyeth from the Sea many Leagues.

The Province of *New-Biskay* lyeth on the south-west of *Cibloa*: it hath store of Provision and Cattel, and divers Mines of Silver. It hath two fair Spanish Towns, that is to say, *Sancha Barbola* and the *Bar* of Saint *Iohn*, with divers peaceable *I*ndians. It is an *I*nland Province but of much Commerce, by reason of the silver Mines.

The

The Province of *Chiamerla* lyeth in more than two and twenty degrees of height. It is ten leagues broad, and ſomething more in length: it lyeth along the ſouth *Sea*, but hath no Ports of name.

The Province of *Guliacan* is the moſt northerly Province the Spaniards poſſeſs on the Coaſt of the ſouth *Sea*: It lyeth weſt of *Chiamerla*, there are much Cattel, Seeds, and Fruits of *England*.

Sacetas lyeth ſouth-eaſt from *Biſcay*, It is very wholeſome in ſome parts of it, and as ſickly and unwholeſome in other parts, which cauſes that in ſome places there is much want, and in other places as much plenty. But to amend all defects, there are in moſt places rich ſilver Mines.

The Province of *Xaliſco* hath the City of *Compoſtella*, near the ſouth ſea in one and twenty degrees, nineteen Minutes: there is the Village of the *Purification* ſouth-weſt from *Gudalaria*, thirty leagues: this land is hot and ſickly, but hath Mines of Gold and Silver, good ſtore of proviſions, and excellent Horſes, that are well bred for any ſervice.

Guadalaira is the beſt of all the Provinces of

the Kingdom of *New-Galicia*, and the moſt Southerly: It hath all ſorts of Grain, Herbs, and Fruits of *New-Spain*; and plenty of Kine, Horſes, and Swine: It is a wholeſome good air; and hath many ſilver mines: the chief City and Head of the Kingdom is *Guadalaira* in twenty degrees.

The Province of *Mechoacan* lyeth between the Province of *Mexico*, and the Kingdom of *New-Galiſia*: it hath in breadth by the coaſt of the South Sea fourſcore leagues, and threeſcore within land. Here are many good Mines, & it is a fruitful land, and hath much Wheat, Millet, Coco, all ſorts of Spaniſh fruits, Cotton-wool, the rich drug of *Chicoreel*, ſtore of Cattel and Fiſh, and the Indians are induſtrious, and given to labour: the chief City is *Mechoacan*: it ſtands in eighteen degrees, fifteen minutes, and forty and ſeven leagues from *Mexico*.

The Province of *Mexico* falleth between *Mechoacan* and *Talaſcalia*: it hath in length North and ſouth one hundred and thirty leagues, and in breadth eighteen.

Guaxcaca Province, cometh to the Coaſt of the South Sea, and it lyeth between *Mexico* and *Guatamalia* Province, along the coaſt of the South Sea one hundred leagues.

Soconuſco is the Weſterlieſt Province of the King-

Kingdom of *Gutamalia* it joyneth to the Province of *Guaxaca*, from whence it lieth on the South-east thirty four Leagues and far into the Land. It is plentiful of Wheat, Coco, Millet, and Cattel.

The Province of *Gutamalia*, is the head of the Kingdome of *Gutamalia*; it joyneth to the Province of *Soconusco*, and on the South Sea, it stretcheth 70 leagues; the Country is of a good temperature, and plentiful of Cotton-Wool, Wheat, Millet and Cattel, and other Seeds and fruits; the Winds and Rains in *October* are very furious.

This Province hath abundance of Gold, some Silver, store of Balm, and liquid Amber, *Copal*, *Suchicopal*, excellent liquors, and the *Gumme animi*, with the Beasts that breed the *Bezoar* stone. But the *Volcans* here, are very noysome to those that lie near them, for they often burst forth, casting out fire-stones and ashes. And here are more of those *Volcans* or fire-pits, than in all *India* besides.

The Province of *Chiapa* is an inland Province, it is *Mediterranean* to *Soconusco*, *Mexico*, *Tabasco*: and *Verapas*, and in length forty leagues, and something less in breadth. It hath store of Wheat, Millet, and other Grain and Seeds, much Cattel, but few Sheep.

Verapaz is also an inland Province of *Gutamalia*, and is *Mediterranean* to *Chiapa*, *Youcutan*, *Honduras*, and *Gutamalia* of thirty Leagues over: it is a moist Country, and it hath plenty of Millet and Wheat, Cotton-Wool, Coco, and much of that sort of Fowls, whose feathers make the rare coloured Indian pictures, and this is a great Merchandise amongst them.

Panama hath a Council that hath for Jurisdiction no more then the Province of *Panama*, and the election of the Governour of *Veragua*, in regard they are appointed Principals of the Navigation for the dispatch of *Peru*, and ordering the King of *Spains* Treasure, which is yearly transported to *Porto Belio*, over the straight of *Darien*, and from thence to *Spain*. It adjoyneth on *Carthagena*, and *Popian*, to the south-east, and southwest.

The air at *Panama* is extream unwholsome, and the place very sickly; but it is mended and made durable by the Trade is brought in by the vast sums yearly brought there to carry to *Spain*, of which the Inhabitants get part.

The Countrey of *Carthagena* lyeth on the north sea, and is parted from the *Province* of *Panama*, by the River of *Darian*, from whence to the River *Magdalen* is fourscore leagues. The Land is mountainous and hilly, full of high trees; this Region is fruitful in some places, and in other

ther some as Barren. The *Seed* of *England* will grow but in few parts of this Countrey: but here are many Cattel, Horses, and *Swine*.

The temperature of this Countrey is hot and very rainy, neither is their Mines worked either of Gold or *Silver*, but much rozen and liquors, which they have from the *Trees*, and *Sanguis Draconis*.

Granado.

THis Kingdome lyeth from the Sea, adjoyning on the south part of *Cartagena*. *It* is a very rich *Countrey* in Mines of Emralds, Gold, Steel, and *Copper*, store of Pastures, with all sorts of *Cattel*, Wheat, Millet, Fruits and Herbs. The *Indians* are great Traders and able men of body, ingenious in the Sciences of the *Spaniards*. The Merchandise cometh up the River *Magdalen*, on which this Land lyeth.

The Province of *Sancta Martha*, lyeth between *Cartagena* and the River *Hacha*, on the North sea. *It* is a plentiful *Countrey* of Millet, *Potatoes*, much Gold, Emralds, and other rich Stones, and *Copper*.

The *Province* of *Venesiula*, lyeth on the north Sea, parred from *Sancta Martha*, by the River of *Hacha*, on the east is the Province of *Suava*, or *New Andulesia*, as the Spaniards call it.

The

The Coasts of the Sea is near one hundred and thirty leagues of length. In this Land are veins of Gold, of more than two and twenty Charats and a half. It is plentiful of Wheat and other Seeds, for there are two Harvests in a year. It hath abundance of all kind of Cattel great and small, Cotton, and *Salsaparilla*.

Guana. This Region comprehendeth all the Land that lyeth between the Province of *Venesuela* and *Brasil*, which beginneth at two degrees of South latitude; this Land is more famous for report, than for any certain knowledge of the riches thereof.

The Provinces of *Plate*, take name from the River on which they lie: the passage to them is up the said River, but they are almost on the back of *Brazil*. They are large and far wholsomer than *Brazil*, plenty of Sugar, Ginger, Wine, Wheat, Millet, all sorts of *English* Fruits, store of Cattel, Swine, and Horses, but no Mines that are worked. They are subjected by the Spaniards, and united to the Council of *Peru*, on the South Sea, for nearness of lying to that Kingdom, there is a common passage from these Provinces thither by land over the Mountains; the most of the Land is indifferently inhabited.

The

The Coaſt of *Chilia* reacheth to twenty eight degrees of South latitude. This Region is wholeſome above all other in the *Indies*, being of an excellent temperature, as neither too hot nor too cold. *It* is abundantly Rich in Gold and Silver Mines and all ſorts of Cattel and Grain, Fruits, and excellent and pleaſant Wine. The Country men are ſtrong and valiant beyond compare, which the Spaniards know to their great coſt: for they could never totally ſubdue this Nation.

The bounds of this Council of *Charcas* ſtretcheth from *Chilia* to *Peru*: *It* hath abundance of Cattel of all kinds, great ſhag-haired Sheep bigger than Goats, that carry great burthens on their backs; ſtore of Corn of all ſorts, Fruits and Wine, much Gold and the greateſt Mines of Silver in the World. There are few Spaniſh Towns, and but one Port, in regard the Spaniards get near the Hill of *Potoſi*, to the City *Imperial*, which lyeth in nineteen degrees of latitude far from the Sea, and delivereth that which is exported, and receiveth the Merchandize imported at the City of *Arica*.

Peru.

THis Kingdom is governed by a Council and Viceroy. It hath to the North the Council of *Quito*, on the ſouth *Charcas*, and to the weſt the ſouth-ſea, and to the eaſt without limits.

This

This Kingdom is well peopled with civil orderly *Indians* that are in great subjection to the *Spaniards*. *Peru* doth abound in all sorts of Fruits, Seed, Cattel, Horses, Sheep, Swine, rich Mines of Gold, Silver, Quick-silver, plentiful of Wine, Oil, and Sugar. The *Andes* run through this Province within ten Leagues of the Sea. In all which Coasts it never raineth; but on the said hills it raineth continually, and beyond as in other Regions. The Plains between the Sea, and the said Hills have few or no Rivers, but the industry of the Inhabitants draw, in trenches, (which are artificially made) the water either from those few Rivers, or from the side of the said *Andes*, which maketh that the said plain is mighty populous, fruitful and pleasant, even as a Garden.

The City of *Cusco* is the head City of *Peru*, by a Title that it hath from the King of *Spain*. It lyeth in 13 degrees and a half south of the Equinoctial. It is a very great City, and hath four great streets that go to the four parts of the World. It hath many Monasteries and Nunneries, with a Cathedral, and divers Schools of Indian Children.

Quito.

THis Kingdome is governed by a Council, whose bounds lyeth between *Peru* and *Panama*. It hath two mighty Countreys or Provinces

ces within his circuit, that is to say, first *Quito*, and then *Popyan*. *Quito* lieth between *Peru* and *Popyan* on the south sea, and far into the land under the Equinoctial line: and, contrary to the opinion of the Ancients, it is a most wholsome temperate Countrey, and rather cold than hot in most places of it. *In* those places where the Snow continues all the year, it raineth from *October* to *March*, which they call Winter: This Province is rich in Mines of Emralds, and Gold, Silver, and Quick-silver, plentiful of English Grain and Cattel, Horse, and Swine. This Region is happy in the temperature of the Air, there being neither extreme cold nor heat, as lying Equinoctial to these extremes, and, which is more delightful to mans nature, alwayes a clear Skie.

The *Province* of *Popyan*, lyeth between *Quito* and *Panama*; the greatest part of it is *Inland*, yet doth it for a good way lye on the south sea. The Eastern part bordereth on the Kingdom of *Granado* and *Cartagena*.

The temperature of Air, is very different in this place, for here are some places indifferent temperate and cool, other places are very hot and sickly. This Province hath some Indians peaceable, other some extraordinary savage, insomuch that about the Village of *Arma* and *Canarua*, they eat not only those that they take in War, cutting off slivers, eating one part while the

the other liveth; but ſell their Children, and the Sons their Fathers and Mothers to the Butchers, who keep ſhambles of mans fleſh.

This Countrey is exceeding rich in Gold Mines, which maketh that the Spaniards endure the other inconveniencies of the Countrey with great patience.

Magellan Straight.

This Straight is famous for the troubleſome paſſage of *Drake*, *Candiſh*, and *Haukins*, three Engliſh men Generals, each in a ſeveral Fleet: *Drake* and *Candiſh* being the firſt that ſailed along the coaſt of *Peru*, and ſo to the *Eaſt Indies*, and came home by the cape of *Bona Speranza*, circum-navigating the Globe. The laſt being much over-matched was taken by the Spaniards on the coaſt of *Peru*, and conveyed from thence Priſoner to *Spain*. From whence with much difficulty he obtained his freedom, although ſolemn engagements paſſed from the General his Taker for his freedome.

The entrance into this Straight is in 52 degrees, and the coming out into the ſouth ſea the ſame height.

It is an extreme difficult paſſage by reaſon of the meeting of the north and ſouth ſeas in the channel, driving each other back, prevailing as they are favoured by the wind, which commonly bloweth there exceeding boiſterouſly and cold

cold. There are divers Caves and Bayes in it, but no encouragement for a Seaman to adventure that way. The Inhabitants on this Straight are few, and extreme ſavage, neither is this paſſage any more in uſe: for thoſe that will go by the ſouth of *America* to the *Eaſt Indies*, or into the ſouth ſea, to any part of the weſt coaſt of *America*, have a more convenient paſſage ſouth of this Straight in an open ſea. The entrance into it is called *Lamair*, but the ſea was diſcovered by Sir *Francis Drake*, and Sir *Richard Hawkins*, both which were driven back by foul weather into thoſe ſeas after they had paſſed the Strait.

On the coaſt of the ſouth ſea, which lyeth between the Straight and *Chilli*, there are no inhabitants ſave the wild Natives, but it hath the Bay of Horſes in 52 degrees, and the Bay of Saint *Iohn* in 50. The cape of Saint *Francis* in 51. And 18 Leagues before you come to Port *Hearnan* the Bay of *Galago* in 48 degrees 40 Minutes: and north of it the Bay of *Kings*, and the Iſle of *Catilina*; then the Cape of Saint *Andrew* in 42 degrees, where *Chilia* beginneth.

There is a coaſt between the River of *Plate*, and the Straight of *Magellan*. The Straight lyeth ſouthweſt from the mouth of this River, and is diſtant thence 400 Leagues. It hath on the ſaid coaſt, firſt the point of Saint *Helena* in 37 degrees, the point of *Francis* in 38, the River of

Canobi,

canobi in 45. And to the south the Isle of *Ducki*. And in 47 the River of *Seriani*, and in 49 the Port of Saint *Julian*, the River of *Sancta Crux* in 50. And 12 leagues before you come to the Straight of *Ilefonsus*. But the Land posseſt with no other but the Natives, which are a Giantly people.

This *Magellanica* belongs to the King of *Spain*, which some Geographers would have now the fifth part of the World, it is since found out to be a very little part, as consisting only of some few Islands, on the southern side of the Magellanick-Straights, so called, by *Fredericus Magellanicus*, who discovered it in the year one thousand five hundred and twenty: writing moreover that there he had seen tall men about nine and ten foot high; and he saw many fires which the inhabitants had kindled, doubtless by reason of the coldness of the weather: he named it the land of fire, or smoky, whereby he presumed the more that it must needs be a very vast great countrey, reaching east and westwards unto new *Guinney*, according to which ghessing it hath hitherto been delineated by the Maps of Geographers; but since hath there instead thereof a large and wide sea been found out, both by *Iacob Le Mair*, who in the year one thousand six hundred and sixteen, sayling about the southern coast of these Islands, entred into the *Indies*: and by *John Davis*, in the year one thousand six hundred forty two, who sailing

ſailing towards the North, about one thouſand ſix hundred forty, further than *Guiuny*, diſcovered divers Lands, and paſſing on the South-ſide, ſailed about the Eaſt coaſt of New *Guinny*, and ſo going on Weſtward he came to the *Indies*; whence we may certainly gather, that all the former deſcriptions and definitions of the Magellanick and unknown Lands are but mear abuſes and certain deviſed Fables.

*T*heſe Lands and Countries being ſubdued in the ſpace of 60 years, with much blood and hazard, were ſettled as his Dominions in the year 1550 from which time they have continued without any remarkable alteration, ſetting aſide ſome private inroads of the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*, till the buſineſs of *Iamaica*, which now threatens ſome danger to the vaſt and potent body of the *Spaniſh* Empire.

Brazil.

*T*his Province beginneth where *Guana* endath, at two degrees of ſouth latitude, where there is a point called the Cape of *S*nakes, from whence it lyeth along the Coaſt of the North-*S*ea to twenty five degrees, and on the back-ſide weſt, lyeth the Provinces of the River of *Plate*. *T*he Aire is the whole year through very hot, the Winter, which your Summer diſtinguiſhed only with the Rain that falleth at that ſeaſon.

Here are many venemous VVorms, and great Serpents; tis plentiful of Paſtures, Cattel, and Horſes, little Millet, and no Engliſh Grain; wherefore their Bread is Caſabi or Potatoes; which are in great plenty. There are great ſhews of Silver and Gold, but none gotten, nor Mines certainly known. The chief commodity is Sugar Cotton-wool, Bombaſt, and Brazil wood. It hath near the Sea Coaſt about 20 Portugal Towns, many Ingeniowes, or Sugarworks: the firſt Town of the Country is called *Tamerico*, and five leagues to the ſouth of that *Farnambuck* or *Recif* then *All Saints* a hundred Leagues from *Farnambuck* in fourteen degrees forty minutes. The Town of the Sure-haven in 16 degrees and a half, the *Holy-Ghoſt* in 20. There is another Town on the River *Genorio*, in twenty three degrees, near which they cut much Brazil-wood. There are on the Coaſt eight or ten Ports, more principal than the reſt, which are the River Saint *Dominick* north-eaſt of *Farnambuck*, by the Cape of Saint *Auguſtine*, which ſtandeth in nine degrees. The *Iſland* of *Tamerico* before rehearſed, the River of Saint *Francis* in ten degrees and a half. *It* is very great, The Bay of *All Saints* is three Leagues and thirteen up into the land. The River of *Trinidado* and the River of *Canamon* in 13 degrees and a half, and the River of the *Virgins* in 16 and *Porteſcenrae* in 17. The River of *Paragne* in twenty near the Town of *Sanctus Spiritus*, and in twenty three degrees Cold Cape beyond Saint *Vincent*. This Province

vince hath been in difference between the *Portugeſes* and *Weſt-India* Company of *Holland*, and as the Dutch got great footing there without right, ſo the *Portugals*, ſince their falling from *Spain*, have ſurprized them again; and recovered them by the ſame ſlight they got the *Eaſt-Indies* from us, but not with ſuch vile murthers, as they committed on the Engliſh.

This Recorqueſt of it by the *Portugal* from the *Dutch* was in 1654, the ſtrong Fort of *Recif* which held out the laſt, being delivered to them, with the whole Land, by certain Articles, which contained the whole ſurrender, for which the *Dutch* General there, *Sigiſmond Schop*, at his coming home into *Holland* was tried for his life, but his Friends, or the Juſtice of his Cauſe preſerved him.

And thus now God enabling me, *I* have finiſhed the Deſcription of the VVorld; and the four parts thereof: and leave my endeavours herein to the judgement of the Reader.

The chiefeſt Cities of America, *with the Names of the Rivers.*

IN the Northern part of *America*, are *Greenland*, *Eaſt-land*, and *Iceland*, in which are the Towns of *Bearford* and *Scalbod*.

In *Canada* or new *France*, are the Towns of *Quebec*, and *Port-Royal*, ſome degrees more ſoutherly, are *New-England*, the *New-Low countries*, *Virginia*, the Iſles of *Bermudes*, and more ſoutherly of them, the Iſlands of *Barbadoes* and Saint *Chriſtophers*: In *Virginia* are the towns of *Iames*: In *New-England* the towns of *Plimmouth* and *Boſton*: the Rivers in *Canada* that be moſt famous, are the Rivers of *Canada*, or Saint *Lawrence*: the River of *Cheſſeapeac*, or *Powatan*, *Trinity*, and the River of *May*.

The Cities in *New-Mexico* that are moſt remarkable, are the *End*, and the *Granado*.

In *Hiſpaniola* is the City of *Domingo*, in *Cubai*, the City called *Havana*.

In the Iſle of *Iamaica*, the City called *Sevilla*: in the Iſland of *Poriquenrie*, *Puerto-Rico*: In *Florida*,

rida is Saint *Auguſtino* : In *Mexico*, or *New-Spain*, are theſe great Cities, *Mexico*, *Mechoacan*, or *Wallodolid*, Saint *Eſtevan*, Del *Puerto*, *Los-Angeles*, *Antequera*, De *la Veteria*, *Moroda*, *Guadalaida*, *Compoſtella*, Saint *Sebaſtian*, Saint *Miguel*, *Gernada*, and *Zacateca*.

There are alſo Saint *Iago*, De *Guatimala*, *Guevetulan*, *Cividad Real*, *Verapax*, *Valadolid*, or *Commagaiva*, *Leoa de Nicaragua* Cartago, *La Concepti-on*, *Portolello*, and *Panama*.

The Rivers here moſt famous, are *North* of *New-Mxico* *Spiritu Sancto*, towards the eaſt, *Spiritu Sancto*, towards the weſt ; *Econdido*, *Panuco*, *Barania*, *Zacat[illegible]*, and *Deſaguadero*, *de Nicaragua*,

In Terra Firma, are the famous Cities of *Cartagena*, Saint *Martha*, Saint *Fe de Bogatta*, *Na Sa de los Remedios*, *Veneznella*, *O Cori*, *Cordova*, *Lanuuena*, *O Comana*, *Manoa*, *O el Dorado*.

In *Peru* are theſe remarkable Cities, *Cali* *Popaian*, Saint *Franciſco*, *de Quito*, *Bacca*, Saint *Iuan de las Selinas*, *Lima O los Reyes*, *Cuſco*, *Potoſi*, *la Plata* *Sancta Cruz de la Sierra*, Saint *Iago de Chili*, and *L' Imperiale*.

The Rivers which are moſt famous in *Terra Firma* and in *Peru*, the River *Grand*, *O de Darien* : the River *Grand O de Santa Martha*, *Paria*, *Orinoque*, *Eſſequebe*, and *Deſaguedero de Peru*.

In the ſouth part of *America*, is *Terra Magellanica*, where is the City of *Del Rey Felippe*, there are